

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.83

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 22, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 87

May 22, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 84

2923 日九初月四

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

陸中圖 三二廿月五癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE POSITION IN ITALY.

AUSTRIAN, GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATISTS LEAVING ROME.

Germans Laying Gas Pipes in Alsace.

ALLIES' PROGRESS ON FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

DIPLOMATS LEAVE ROME.

May 22, 6.40 a.m.
The Austrian, German and Turkish diplomats accredited to the Quirinal and the Vatican are quitting Rome. Switzerland will overtake the German interests and Spain those of Austria.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILED.

May 21, 2.40 p.m.
The official communique issued at Paris states that the Germans yesterday night attacked the north Ypres and gained a foothold in the French trenches. An immediate counter-attack drove the enemy back and enabled the French to occupy ground beyond the original line and also to take a number of prisoners. The British progressed northward of La Bassée where there have only been artillery action.

THE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

May 22, 5.40 a.m.
The Morning Post says that reasons of health will prevent Mr. A. J. Balfour from going to the Admiralty. The Daily News states that Mr. McKenna will probably succeed Mr. Winston Churchill, hostility to whom has developed among the Liberals. Mr. Bonar Law is now mentioned as Secretary of State for the Colonies. According to the Daily Mail, Earl Derby has declared that the Earl of Selborne and Earl Curzon will probably be included in the Cabinet, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt will remain, while the Times says that Mr. Balfour will undoubtedly go to the Admiralty if he is asked.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WHOLESALE GASSING.

May 22, 6.40 a.m.
It is reported that the Germans are laying pipes in Alsace connected with a generating station thirty miles in the rear with a view to the wholesale use of gas when the French advance. Similar preparations are being made on the Austro-Italian front.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

May 20, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that according to a Chiaso telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt no one in Italy doubts that war begins to-day.

HALF-HEARTED AUSTRIA.

May 20, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's Rome correspondent states that an Italian Green Book gives details of the negotiations with Austria from the moment when, without giving Italy the smallest intimation, she sent her ultimatum to Serbia, to the despatch of the note by Italy denouncing the Triple Alliance. The documents show that Austria when urged by Germany to make concessions to Italy, delayed constantly or replied half-heartedly until the term fixed for settlement by Italy expired. Thereupon the latter entered into agreements with the Allies.

ASSEMBLY OF DEPUTIES.

May 20, 8.30 p.m.
Reuter's Rome correspondent says that despite the rain there are patriotic demonstrations in the streets; most enthusiastic and historic scenes at the meeting of the Chamber. The building was packed, many standing. The Ambassadors of the Allies attended, including the Ambassador for Japan. The appearance of the patriotic poet, Signor d'Annunzio, caused an ovation. Signor Giolitti, the ex-Premier, was a notable absentee. All the 480 deputies, except the 45 Socialists, rose and cheered Signor Marcora, the President of the Chamber.

There was a remarkable scene of enthusiasm when Signor Salandra introduced a Bill conferring upon the Government extraordinary powers in the event of the outbreak of war. A Committee was appointed to consider the Bill and give its report to-night. Similar scenes were enacted in the Senate.

May 21, 1.00 a.m.

In the course of a stirring speech, Signor Salandra showed how Austria's ultimatum to Serbia in July, 1914, had upset the Triple Alliance. He also pointed out that Italy by "confiding" in the Triple Alliance had not only weakened her frontier defences but had been compelled to witness the oppression of Italians.

He appealed to Parliament and the country to sink their differences in the face of supreme necessity, namely, the welfare and greatness of Italy. As Italians and nothing else, he asked them to let their strength, heart and will, find single expression in the Army, the Navy and the King, who, he said, would lead them to new destinies.

The speech was hailed with frantic cheering.

THE BILL ADOPTED.

May 21, 3.40 a.m.
By 467 votes to 74, the Chamber adopted the Extraordinary Powers Bill.

THE GREEKS AND ITALY.

May 21, 3.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens wires that a prolonged Cabinet meeting was held to consider the situation arising from the Italian intervention. The King of Greece, who is improving, warmly thanked M. Venezelos in a telegram and wished him a prompt recovery.

MINISTER AND THE BILL.

May 21, 3.45 a.m.
When Signor Boselli announced the Committee's unanimous approval of the Bill, adding "The time has come for us to realise our promises to our unredeemed territories," the deputies rose up, acclaiming, while Signor Salandra and his colleagues shook hands with Signor Boselli. The public in the galleries joined in according them an ovation.

Signor Giolitti on behalf of the Socialists endorsed the action of the Government. Italy was faced with war in her own defence, he said, and the Socialists hoped a renovated Europe would achieve disarmament.

President Marcora said: In the solemnity of this historic occasion we have recovered faith in our sacred memories. Let us hasten to accomplish the unity of the country. Long live the King. The speech was received with tumultuous cheering and the Chamber adjourned indefinitely.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUES.

May 20, 4.45 p.m.
A Paris communique says there is nothing to report.
May 21, 1.00 a.m.
Last evening's Paris communique states that between Nicuport and Arras the ground remains soaked and impracticable. There was a sharp artillery duel in which two German aeroplanes were brought down. We progressed by means of mining near Beauséjour in Champagne to the enemy trenches. We repulsed an attack at Bagatelle in Argonne. We captured several trenches at Ailly wood.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD WOUNDED

May 20, 8.30 a.m.
Lieut.-General Birdwood has been wounded in the fighting at the Dardanelles.

MAJOR GENERAL BRIDGES DEAD.

May 21, 3.40 a.m.
A Cairo message states that Major General Bridges, the Commonwealth Inspector General, has died on the hospital ship and was buried at Alexandria.

THE WEEK'S SUBMARINE TOTAL.

May 21, 3.40 a.m.
Two British merchantmen were torpedoed during the week ending the 19th, out of 1438 arrivals and sailings.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

May 21, 1.50 a.m.
A Petrograd official message states that the battle on the left bank of the Vistula, south of Pilitz and along the whole of the Galician front has continued with increasing intensity. On the 18th inst. the Germans brought up new forces. We successfully pressed the enemy in the region of the confluence of the San and the Vistula, capturing four thousand prisoners. Great enemy forces which crossed the San spread over the sector Jaroslawa-Ridawa-Sonawa. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Pzemyel and the enemy, after the fiercest fighting, captured several trenches south of Pzemyel.

MESSRS. S. D. SETNA & CO.'S REPORT.

Messrs. Setna's Fortnightly Report (From 8th May to 19th May 1915) states:—

Bengal Opium.—Nothing doing. Owing to heavy duty imposed by the Kwangtung Government, saleable impracticable. It is reported that those chests that are cleared during the past fortnight are now lying in Canton. Clearances are reported of 42 Chests of Patna Old, 2 Chests of Benares New and 15 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 59 Chests, 418 Chests, comprising about 49 Chests of Patna New, 284 Chests of Patna Old, 39 Chests of Benares New, and 66 Chests of Benares Old. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—50 Chests of Patna New, 174 Chests of Patna Old, 78 Chests of Benares New, and 63 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 365 Chests. Reported quotations (of the Opium Combine) are:—Patna New \$10,000, Benares New \$10,000, Patna Old \$10,000, Benares Old \$10,000.

Malwa Opium.—No sales are reported. Clearances of only 3 Chests. Unsold Stock is estimated at about \$20 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is about 14 Chests. Closing quotations (of the Opium Combine) Malwa \$9300 to \$9400.

Cotton.—Nothing doing. Mar-

ket Quiet. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Closing quotations.—\$28 to 30 (per Picul.)

Indian Yarn.—Though prices in India are firm, and much more higher than those ruling here, the Chinese Merchants are much frightened to make fresh heavy purchases owing to present coacination of circumstances, occasioned by the expected friction with Japan, which has now happily passed over, had the effect of weakening our Yarn market. Prices show a decline of \$1 to 2 per bale owing to slackness of demand from the interior, and we now have to report sales of 1300 Bales.

In all about 1300 Bales comprising of about 925 Bales of No. 10s-50 Bales of No. 16s- and 325 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold and Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 58000 Bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 550 Bales at \$108 to \$114 per Bale.

Sundry Articles.—In Imports sales were limited to Angoor at \$18 (per Picul), Borax at \$25 (per Picul), Kiamis at \$28 (per Picul), Gum Olibanum at \$11 to 16 (per Picul), Besoar Stone at \$200 (per Catty), and Bombay Onions at \$1.30 cents (per Basket). In exports Chinese were reported in Cassia at \$10.3/4 to 11.1/4 (per Picul), Sugar candy at \$16.1/2 (per Picul), Munsal Stone at \$14 (per Picul), Vermillion at \$125 (per Case), and Preserves at \$4.1/2 to 6.1/2 (per Box).

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is said that no one in Italy doubts that war begins to-day.

Lieutenant General Birdwood has been wounded, in the Dardanelles.

An Italian Green Book has been published giving details of the negotiations with Austria.

The forecasts of the probable appointments of the Coalition Cabinet are given in to-day's telegrams.

Signor Salandra, in a stirring speech, showed that Austria's ultimatum to Serbia on July 19, upset the Triple Alliance.

General Bridges, the Commonwealth Inspector General, died on a hospital ship, and was buried at Alexandria.

The Germans are making extensive preparations for the use of gas for the defence against the French advance.

There were remarkable scenes in the Italian Chamber when Signor Salandra introduced a Bill, conferring on the Government extraordinary powers.

A Petrograd message says that the battle on the left of the Vistula, south of Pilitz, and along the whole Galician front, was continued with increasing intensity on the 18th.

NEWS.

The second of a series of articles on the rifle will be found on another page.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

A dreadful story of the atrocities inflicted on the Belgian people by the Germans is given in to-day's issue.

In another column will be found a report of the opening ceremony in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Games.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Tuesday, May 25.
Sale of Household Effects, 6, Torres Buildings, Kowloon—G. P. Lammett, 2.30 p.m.
Peak Tramway Co.—General Meeting—noon.
Thursday, May 27.
The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd. Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Volunteering.

The following is a letter addressed to the editor which appeared in the Straits Times of May 12.

To The Editor of the Straits Times.

Sir,—I am enclosing my card so that my name may be added to your list for the proposed "Town Guard."

I am sure that my employers did not agree with me when I told them I wished to join the Rifle Corps at the time of its formation. Your appeal in the paper, asking employers to induce their men to join one of the various corps, will I fear fall on deaf ears. There is no doubt a tendency amongst certain firms to retard rather than to encourage volunteering amongst their employees.

Yours, etc.,

One who Wished to Join.

Singapore, May 11, 1915.

President Yuan's Policy.

Seiton, May 9. One of the Chinese dignitaries resident at Seiton says that Japan's ultimatum was what President Yuan had been looking forward to with great eagerness. It was his plan to accept Japan's demands under an irresistible compulsion, so that he might save his face with the people. The speaker was afraid that insurrections would break out in different parts of China.

M. D. N.

Malay Rubber Enterprise.

Ipoh, May 9.—The Kuala Kangsar rubber factory was formally opened by the Sultan of Perak on Saturday afternoon, there being also present the British Resident and a member of the rajahs. The factory has been erected to meet the requirements of small native planters. The capital was largely found among Malays.

The Sultan expressed pleasure at the project as indicating considerable enterprise by the Malays, and he wished it all success.

Mr. Watson said the object of the undertaking was to enable small native proprietors to have their latex treated at as small expense as possible.

The Sultan was presented with gold key with which the factory was opened, and His Highness made a thorough inspection.

Straits Times.

German Specie at Tsingtao.

A Tsingtao despatch says that a few days ago German gold specie valued at over a million yen was discovered concealed beneath the floor of a house near the former German Administrative Office. Investigations made by the Japanese military authorities show that the specie belonged to a German garrison, and that it was buried in the house during the recent siege of the stronghold by the Japanese and British forces. The money has been sent to the Tokyo Government.

Japan Gazette.

The Situation.

The excitement of the week end is simmering down and there is now a feeling of relief that the tension has ended. So far no forward incident has been reported, and it is highly creditable that the remarkable restraint displayed by Chinese has been maintained throughout the crisis. The situation continues to be expressed in the vernacular papers, that it is only to be expected in the circumstances.

Peking Daily News.

Aerial Reprisals Suggested.

The Excelsior commenting on a Falaba crime says: "Let us make our aerial war into a blockade of reprisals, and let us not be stopped by any sentimental illusions. Let us rather go to despairing cries of the fortunate victims who sink peddled by the submarines, and call aloud for vengeance."

Distinguished Service Cross for Boatwain of H.M.S. Laertes.

At Buckingham Palace the King presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Acting Boatwain Charles Powell, of H.M.S. Laertes, for gallantry in action.

NOTICE.

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GERMANY HARD AT WORK.

Busy Industries of Westphalia.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a very interesting account of a tour through the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district. The writer who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, describes the changes made by the war, explains how Germany has met new problems and solved difficulties, and gives a remarkable description both of the prevailing confidence and of the willingness of the workmen to satisfy all requirements.

The article describes in general terms the aspect of Düsseldorf, Dortmund, and the neighbouring country and shows that to all outward appearance things are much the same as in time of peace. This state of things is contrasted with that of Northern France where according to the German calculations, nine tenths of the iron ore production, more than two thirds of the coal production, practically the whole textile industry, and more than three-quarters of the production of coke, raw iron and steel, have either been cut off by the German advance or brought to a standstill by the military operations. Meanwhile Germany is taking away all the copper that can be found in the French factories, and also large quantities of machinery of all kinds.

The writer explains how thankful Germany ought to be for this state of things, and observes that, if Germany's industrial districts in the north had been invaded by the Allies, and if Russia had penetrated Upper Silesia, the Germans "would have been annihilated because they would have had no more weapons." He makes reference to future possibilities of this kind.

"One Great Workshop."

Rhenish Westphalia is described as being now "one great workshop." The mining industry has been completely adapted to the needs of war. The iron works are producing vast quantities of rifles, shells, armour plates, horse shoes, barbed wire, and material for concrete foundations, as well as rails for the field railways. They are also supplying the factories with their indispensable raw materials. There is now, it is said, complete confidence that, as far as the mining industry is concerned, Germany is ready for a war of any duration, whatever demands it may make. All the industrial leaders say "There is no longer any difficulty about raw materials which we could not overcome; we simply make everything ourselves."

The writer who boasts in the usual way of the "unique combination of science and enterprise" (which characterises the Germans) says that the war has taught them for the first time what they can do with German resources alone. It has in many cases revolutionised production, and although much of the capital expended is uneconomic war expenditure, the works expect without much difficulty to revert from war to peace conditions, and also in peace time to obtain great profits both at home and abroad, by methods which the war has taught them.

The works on the frontier, which had to close down at the outbreak of war, because of the difficulties of transport, and the calling away of their workmen, have overcome their difficulties. In Rhenish Westphalia there was no stoppage. The main difficulty has been the scarcity of workmen. In the Dortmund mining district the number of men fell from 405,000 at the end of June to 329,000 at the end of September, and 294,000 at the end of the year, and has fallen further since then. The employment of women has not proved very satisfactory. Large numbers of prisoners are now being employed, with good results, especially as regards the skilled Belgian and French miners. Prisoners are also used in the rolling mills and blast furnaces.

Coal and Iron.

The production of coal is said to be about 70 per cent., and the production of iron and steel from 55 to 60 per cent., of the peace figures. While production is in every way more costly, it is declared that there is no danger in the situation, especially as the demand of the home market is constantly increasing, as is also the demand of neutral countries for iron and iron goods. Thus prices, especially in the iron industry, are forced up, and Germany knows that she has something in reserve, as the sales in the home market, and to neutrals, could be restricted if military requirements made it necessary.

The writer proudly insists on the continued ability of Germany to export coal and iron, and upon the inability of England, owing to the rise in freight, wages, and initial cost, "which is due to the German submarines, to drive Germany out of the Italian, Swiss, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Balkan markets." He says that the German industrialists consider that the German mining industry is safe against all attacks. England is regarded as "crippled" for all such purposes, while the United States is too busy in supplying munitions of war to the Allies to go out and conquer new markets. After the war, moreover, Germany will recover anything she has lost.

The writer adds:—The war will make it impossible for our coming generation of industrialists to rest in luxury and ease upon the laurels of their predecessors. The English, on the other hand, will not learn even from the war, to work, and after the financial sacrifices of this war they will not have the strength to modernise their industry, seeing that they did not do so before the war. After, as before, the war, the industrious, the sober, and the economical, who can sell cheaply, will control the market. And it is we who shall be in that position.

The writer says that relations between employers and employed have very greatly improved, and that everything is avoided which might give rise to differences. He concludes:—

One people, one feeling of strength, one will—that is what rings through Rhenish Westphalia to-day. And the humming of the engines, thunders out the exalted song of the nobleness, and seriousness of work, which is done for its own sake.—*The Times*.

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WHAT PROHIBITION WOULD COST.

Five Millions a Month Loss to the Treasury.

The appeal for a total prohibition of or abstention from alcoholic liquor comes from Mr. Lloyd George himself. We may assume, then, that the strictly financial aspects of the drastic policy have been carefully considered at the Treasury, which is the department most directly interested in the revenue returns.

At first sight figures are somewhat alarming. The beer duty has been raised from 7s. 3d. to 25s., and its price therefore from 23s. to 23s. 3d. a glass, which increase means an added income for the State of 17½ millions—this on the calculation that consumption falls by 35 per cent. In one way or another we may, I think, assume that Mr. Lloyd George receives from the Trade in all its branches a sum of 60 millions a year, or nearly one quarter of the entire national revenue. What he would stand to lose were total prohibition to be adopted would, therefore, be not less than five millions a month.

All kinds of allowances would, however, have to be made for stocks in hand and other circumstances, yet the above figure is near enough for our purpose. If spirits alone were prohibited the loss of revenue would be two millions a month.

Compensation and Efficiency.

The cost of the war to Great Britain is not less than 55 millions a month. From the Treasury standpoint, therefore, one month of war would equal eleven months of prohibition. Supposing, however, that prohibition were to come into force say on May 1, and the war ended on—October 31, the loss of revenue would be sustained for six months, and would only work out at 30 millions. If the measure shortened

ed the war by seventeen days, it would thus have paid for itself.

There arises the question of compensation, on which undoubtedly the State would have to act generously. The profits of the "trade" in all its branches are not very easy to calculate exactly, especially in these times, but, reckoning provision for displaced labour, in so far as it is not employed elsewhere, we cannot assume a less payment than one million a month for compensation, and probably the figure would be higher than this. On the other hand, the experience of Russia has shown that total prohibition adds an enormous percentage to national efficiency—quite one-third—and that revenue responds to an amazing degree. In particular savings banks deposits in Russia have risen by 5½ millions, an important factor in these days of large loans. Against the losses of revenue above indicated, there would be set, undoubtedly, a substantial gain of revenue in other directions.

In gathering opinions of the whole matter, I have permission to mention a plan which is put forward by Mr. Handel Booth. He considers that total prohibition goes too far and that a beginning should be made with spirits only. This would bring the reform into more or less accurate line with Russia's abolition of vodka and France's prohibition of absinthe. Mr. Booth further considers that, instead of prohibition or issuing tickets for beer, the State, having prohibited spirits, should insist that no beer should be sold of higher strength than the mildest lager. These measures would, in his view, avoid many difficulties for the party in power, while at the same time securing a great advance in the directions desired. Houses of refreshment would still remain open, but it would be almost impossible for men to consume enough of the lighter beer to make themselves intoxicated.—*D. W. and Leader*.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Philip Snowden, one of the Labour Members of Parliament, seems to have interpolated into the annual report of the Blackburn Trades Council some views of his own which are hardly called for at so serious a time as the present, and which will therefore not increase his popularity among the more practical and fair-minded workmen of Lancashire. "The present trade prosperity," he says, "is artificial, and the outlook for labour is not very promising. The industrial truce is being used by some unscrupulous employers to undermine trade unionism. Trade unions will have plenty to do when trade depression begins to resist reduction of wages. With every desire to be optimistic about the immediate future of labour, one can find little to justify optimism. The country will be burdened after the war with a National Debt of £2,000,000,000." And so, even before the war is finished, and while men's energies are bent—or should be bent—solely on crushing Germany for good and all, this lusty patriot goes out of his way to say to the worker: "Times are going to be bad presently. When the lean days come see that you have all you want; never mind how much other classes, or the nation generally, may have to suffer."

Not a word about mutual tolerance; not a hint to the effect that the high wages now being earned should give the hitherto improvident an opportunity to right themselves; nothing but the old mischievous, poisonous talk that has been such a curse to labour at home during the past few years. A man with Mr. Snowden's influence could have done a considerable amount of real good had he taken advantage of the situation to warn the men who may listen to him that, in the nature of things, times must be hard at first, after the war is over, since there will be such an appalling amount of loss to make up. Instead, all he does is to frighten them with big figures and to pave the way for a renewal of the old discontented and antagonistic attitude towards the employers. The charge which Mr. Snowden brings against the employers in general—that of seeking to use the temporary truce as a means of undermining trade unionism—is by no means justified; but, even if it were, the employers would have ample right on their side in taking any fair means to break down a system which, in itself originally a good one, has been so deliberately misunderstood and so shamefully abused by the agitators.

Trade unionism, like socialism, has been so mishandled by its professed exponents that it has ceased to be recognisable as an organisation for good; and to-day the British mind only sees in it, as well it may, a plan for overturning law and order and authority and industry, and replacing them with a gigantic system of bullying, by which those who shout the loudest are going to profit the most. In the abstract, a league or union or guild for mutual help and for offering, where necessary, a dignified resistance to aggression or domineering, is a beautiful idea; but as we of this generation have seen it in actual operation, it outdoes all the most tyrannical systems known to history. What, after all, has the trade union accomplished? It has brought about a higher rate of wage. Yet, in doing so, it has been instrumental in raising rents and food prices, has brought untold inconvenience to the unaffiliated general public, and, worse still, untold misery and hardship to the wives and children of working men. If Mr. Snowden and his friends are to have their way, as soon as the war is over we shall find all the old bad conditions back again; trade suspended, traffic held up, and so forth, in order that some union or other may express its sense of righteous indignation at the transferring of John Smith, railway porter, from Platform 1 to Platform 2, or at the iniquity of some other John Smith in not choosing to subscribe to the union. Luckily, however, there will be other views which will claim a hearing. The disgraceful conduct of certain agitators, in seeking to influence men to go on strike at a time when the lives of men at the front are dependent on the manufacturers, put out by them, will have new significance when the opening of the eyes of the country is concerned. Even Government—although a Radical one—was meditating strong action against the unions; for the men, by their selfishness and arrogance, were steadily driving away the sympathy that many members of the public had originally felt towards them. When the war is over, there will undoubtedly be a definite tendency on the part of the rulers of the country to tie the hands of these discontent-mongers and to fix, once and for all, a rate of wage. Employers, in many cases, have themselves been far from guiltless in past times; some of those will need as much control as the men, and we hope to see such legislation in force as will make it as much a criminal act to offer a wage below a given amount as to demand one above it. Masters and men have both, at one time or another, shown that they are not to be trusted to play a clean game when left to themselves, and it is therefore the duty of the Government to step in and take the matter out of the hands of those who have abused their powers.

Sanitary Affairs in Kowloon.

The text of Mr. Goldring's report to the Head of the Sanitary Board on the condition of water pipes, wells and other matters in Kowloon, which appeared in our issue of yesterday, demands close consideration by our readers, no matter on which side of the Harbour they may happen to live. In the first place, it is not a common thing to find a member of Hongkong's Sanitary Board going out of his way to make personal investigation into local grievances; and our thanks and congratulations are thus due to Mr. Goldring for his branch of accepted custom. His revelations will not surprise those who have lived in the Colony long enough to have a general idea of "how we do things" in Hongkong. His disclosures, summarised, are that many of the side channels do not properly carry off surface water; that pipes are, in many instances, choked or broken, thereby at once providing favourable breeding grounds for mosquitoes; that some of the private wells in the district which he visited offer like facilities.

There are many open spaces where rubbish is allowed to accumulate; and that scabies are in the habit of using unoccupied flats and houses as storage places for night-soil. Co-operation Needed.

Dr. Pearce's own report supplies even further horrible details, for it mentions that servants' latrines in certain buildings of flats in Kowloon have frequently been regarded as for public use, and it also draws attention to the risk of "typhoid fever, via latrines and flies." How long this pleasing condition of things has been going on we do not know, but we do know that is the authorities' duty to take immediate steps to prevent its continuance or recurrence. How many precious hours the Sanitary Board has wasted during the past year in grave discussion of matters that are entirely of secondary importance, we should not like to say. Perhaps it will now take the hints offered by Mr. Goldring and Dr. Pearce, and do something practical for once. We note the suggestion in the former gentleman's letter that there is need for greater co-operation between the Sanitary Board and another old friend of ours: the P.W.D.; and also the statement that the ineffectiveness of the side channels is entirely a matter for that Department to take up. Perhaps this body will also listen to good advice.

Suffragist or Suffragette.

We quoted yesterday a paragraph from a Home paper which falls foul of the London Morning Post's objections to the use of the word "suffragette". We are very glad that the Morning Post, or any other paper of standing and influence, should have thought it worth while to protest against the introduction of such a ridiculous vulgarity into our language. If it can be said to mean anything at all it means "a small suffrage,"—the being a recognised diminutive suffix. We can only think that the barbarism arose out of some ignorant person's mistaking the termination for a sign of the feminine. If decent papers would combine against such "words", and religiously boycott them, they might gradually disappear. The same may be said of insane contractions like "Bakorloo" (which, we believe, emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. G. R. Sims), and such undesirable importations as "auto" for motor-car. If those who favour the introduction of these and similar atrocities are to have their way, our fine old English language will become a jargon. We are not feeling particularly affectionate towards the Germans just at the moment, but we have to own that, for all their word trickeries and weird combinations, they still retain a greater respect for their mother tongue than some thousands of Englishmen have for theirs.

From Admiral to Colonel.

The London Gazette states that Rear-Admiral R. A. Allenby, who is on the retired Navy list, has been appointed a temporary lieutenant-colonel. Rear-Admiral Allenby, who is fifty-four years of age, saw active service in the Egyptian War of 1882. At one time he was in command of the ill-fated Formidable.

DAY BY DAY.

"TRUTH LIES AT THE END OF A CIRCLE."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-day at 4 p.m.
Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices—
Hongkong Bank.—\$492, bid.
Unions.—\$860, sales.
Indos.—\$99.
China Sugars.—\$116, sales.
Hongkong Dock.—\$63, sales.
Land Investments.—\$107, sellers.
Hongkong Tram.—\$5.15, sellers.
S.S. Company.—\$2.40, sellers.
Wm. Powells \$0, sellers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 304th anniversary of the institution of the Order of Baronetage.

The Quaints.
Monday being a public holiday, the plans for the "All-British" performance of The Quaints will be open at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday.

Company Notification.
It is notified in the Gazette that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies will be dissolved:—The Mongolian Produce Company, Limited; Provident Rubber Estates Limited.

Traffic Regulation.
Regulation 89A of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations published in the Gazette of the 1st April, 1915, is amended by the addition of the following sub-section:—"3. Except with a written permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police no vehicle shall be driven along and no pedestrian shall pass along or be found in the under-mentioned road between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.:—Canton Road (Kowloon) north of Navy Street and south of Jordan Road."

Appointments.
H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories to be (ex officio) a Member of the Board of Examiners and to be a Member of the Sub-Committee for the examination of subordinate officers of the Police and Gao in English, Chinese and Hindustani. H. E. the Governor has appointed Dr. William James Woodman to be a Medical Officer for the purposes of section 6 of the Coroners' Ordinance. Aid to be a Medical Officer for the purpose of instituting inquiries with a view to ascertaining the true cause of death of any person who has not been attended during his last illness by a registered Medical Practitioner and of reporting thereon to the Head of the Sanitary Department or to a Registrar of Deaths.

New Submarine Invention.
Submarines may no longer be forced to risk destruction by showing their periscopes. Hudson Maxim is said to have perfected an invention that will make possible attacks by these underwater fighters when they are completely submerged.

The invention was pronounced by naval officers to-day as revolutionary in character, for submarines are now forced to poke their periscopes above the surface before discharging torpedoes. Mr. Maxim is keeping the nature of his invention a secret, and he refused to-day to give out any information whatsoever concerning it. It is certain, however, that the United States Navy will be the first to be offered it.

If the device is all that is claimed for it and it is installed in the seagoing submarine Schley, it would make that craft, now nearing completion, perhaps the most formidable fighting ship in the world.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

EXCITED ITALY.

The Latest About the Cabinet.

This morning's telegrams are wordy enough but, as usual, tell us but little of what we want to know. Yesterday they rang the changes on the proposed new Cabinet; to-day they do the same kind of thing with the Italian political situation—and, when they are boiled down, there is but little of which to make a meal. The statements as to the probable new Ministry at Home have an unauthoritative smack; indeed Hongkong people are justified in exclaiming: "We could speculate just as well ourselves." While the Morning Post affirms that ill health will prevent Mr. Balfour's going to the Admiralty, the Times says that he will undoubtedly go there. We listen to these press suggestions with patience; we can even believe that the Daily Mail has just grounds for attributing to Lord Derby the declaration that Lord Selborne and Curzon will be included in the new Cabinet, and that Mr. Harcourt will remain; but when we read that the Daily News mildly suggests that Mr. McKenna will succeed Mr. Winston Churchill at the Admiralty, we lay down the telegram with a sigh of despair and look up the Italian wires once more, knowing that we shall at least find something moderately sane therein.

The Italian Deputies Meet.

Though from a practical point of view Italy may seem but very little nearer to a declaration of war than she was six months ago, the meeting of deputies in Rome yesterday must be allowed some value, for even our old friends the Socialists expressed themselves with enthusiasm in favour of war. We can probably ignore with safety the Berliner Tagblatt's views as to when the Italians will or will not open hostilities. The last authoritative message is the most definite of any, for it asserts that the Austrian, German and Turkish diplomats are leaving Rome. The most really important point touched upon by the Italian Parliament was the question of Italy's duty to the Triple; and why this good wine has been kept till last is more than the ordinary man can say. There is, we presume, no doubt in the minds of the world's politicians—those of Austria, Germany and Turkey excepted—that there was ample justification for Italy's ceasing to regard herself as one of the Triple, treaties notwithstanding. No one can well take graver views of the binding force of contracts between nations than the British, but there is not a doubt among any of our own people that Austria and Germany, by their own playing fast and loose with such contracts, left Italy ample excuse for no longer wishing to identify herself with an Alliance that future generations will look back upon with scorn and abhorrence. But—Why have the Italians taken so long to come to a definite decision in the matter?

The Communiques.

The little that we hear from the Franco-Belgian front is good. Two more German aeroplanes have been brought down, and the Allies seem to be making satisfactory progress round about Beaune-la-Rolande. Forewarned is forearmed, whether concerning German programmes in the gas line or in other matters. Should Italy "come in," we have the feeling that she will not give the Austrians much chance to lay pipes on her frontier. We still await the Home Government's views on Earl Kitchener's hint that two can play the gassing game. Everyone will sympathise with the Australians in the great loss they have sustained by General Bridges' death. He was a man of vast experience in military affairs and one whose place it will be extremely difficult to fill.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 22, 1890.)

May 22.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/3."

GERMANY.

The Debate in the Reichstag.
May 16.—"General Caprivi said that Germany cannot go back from East Africa and had no intention to encroach on the British sphere, but was determined to proceed in harmony with England."

A British Mariner's Association for Hongkong.
May 16.—"We hear that a meeting will be held next week in connection with the formation of a proposed British Mariner's Association in this colony. The objects of the Association are not difficult to understand. It is set forth that the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, have for some long time past laboured under serious disadvantages, and suffered in many cases grievous individual hardships, besides having to enter into competition with unqualified men, and that many abuses have grown up and brought a stigma upon the profession that should rank second to none in the world. Being fully convinced of the above facts, this Association is being brought into existence to counteract influences that are working against its members' interests; to initiate reforms, to sweep away abuses, to enable its members to fill their social position with comfort to themselves, maintain the dignity of their profession, and to watch over and guard the interests of its members whenever they may be assailed."

May 17.—"The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co.'s new steamer, expressly built by Messrs. Ramsay and Ferguson of Leith for the Hongkong-Macao route, left home for this port on the 7th inst. All being well, she should arrive in Hongkong late in June."

May 17.—"It will be observed from a notice in our advertising columns that the bath-houses which proved such a boon last summer to residents of, and visitors to, Macao, have again been opened by Mr. T. J. Collaco whose efforts to provide suitable accommodation for bathers, merit hearty support."

The China Merchants Company.
May 21.—"The Company's fifteenth periodical balance sheet for the 14th year of Kuang Hsu (1888-89) was duly submitted and published. From the first month of 15th year of Kuang Hsu to the end of the same year (1890) constitutes the 15th period, the accounts for which show a gross profit balance of 509,000 and odd taels. Deducting 302,000 and odd taels for depreciation of steamers and godowns, and 8,000 taels for dividends to shareholders, a total balance remains of 186,000 and odd taels. Out of this H. K. the Superintendent has sanctioned the payment of a bonus of ten per cent., to the staff of the Company, leaving a net balance of 167,000 and odd taels which, with the balance from the previous period, makes a total sum to credit of 722,000 and odd taels."

May 22.—"Thus the Straits Times of the 14th inst.—A call of low price per share is made on H.K. shares. This will yield about 25.833. Payment will be received at the Singapore office. There are buyers of Raabs who have increased their offers from \$2.30 to \$2.60; but holders are 'sitting tight.'"

Thaddeus Stevens, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, loved Simon Cameron as the Phillies love the Federal League. When Lincoln asked the old Commoner if he thought Cameron dishonest, Stevens said:—"I don't think he would steal a red-hot stove." Cameron insisted that Lincoln make Stevens apologise, and the latter did so very quickly by saying:—"I take back my statement, that he wouldn't steal a red-hot stove."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for May 22nd, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—200 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company.—\$70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance.—\$1s. 35s per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$122 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$1s. 90 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$370 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$85 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—53.1-2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company.—\$36 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$105 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$190 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company.—25 per cent. dis. sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company.—\$55 per share, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$198 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$74 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company.—\$98 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$111 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$73 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$25 per share.
Green Island Cement Co. (G.I.C.)—\$33 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (G.I.C.)—\$3 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share, buyer.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, nominal.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT

The following is the program of the Hongkong Volunteer Concert, to be given at Headquarters, Den Road to-night at 9 p.m.:—
1. Piazzi, Mr. Grimble.
2. Song, Selected, Pte. H. Muriel.
3. Humorous Monologue, "1169 Express," Pte. H. B. Brown.
4. Quartette, "Soots Wha H Pte. Allan, Corp. Brown, Gray & Corp. Smith.
5. Song, Selected, Mr. N. Wood.
6. Song, Selected, L/O Freeman K.S.L.I.
7. Humorous Song, Selected, Mr. W. A. Hannibal.

Interval.

8. Quartette, "St. Patrick's Gentlemen," Pte. Allan, Brown, Pte. Gray and Corp. Smith.
9. Song, Selected, Pte. T. Hill.
10. A few words, Pte. Logan.
11. Song, Selected, Pte. Muriel.
12. Humorous Song, Selected, Mr. W. A. Hannibal.
13. Humorous Song, Selected, Pte. P. Simpon K.S.L.I.
14. Humorous Song, "Mo Sittin' Knittin' Little Mill for the Navy," Pte. B. B. Accompanist: Mr. Geo. Gray and Capt. Lambert.

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ORIENTAL LINE

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 25th May.
The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,237, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 26th June.

WESTWARD.
The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 5th June.
The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on 26th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, May 22, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 22nd MAY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 23rd MAY.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 10.00 a.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Taishan, tons 2,005
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Sfushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa Sfhirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 21,000 {THURS, 3rd June, at noon. T. 16,000 {THUR, 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sfshidzuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa Sfaki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {THURS, 27th May, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES, 15th June at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	SfTango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda SfNikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES, 15th June at 4 p.m. T. 9,600 {FRI, 16th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 29th May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 25th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yoko	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MOJI & Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 {SATURDAY, 22nd May.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 {WED, 16th June, a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Fushimi Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	23rd May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	25th May at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	25th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	25th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	27th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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Hongkong 22nd May, 1915.

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Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAVA	29th May
Tjimanoeck	JAPAN	26th May	SHAI & JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilajap	JAVA	25th May	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	SHAI	2nd half June
Tjilaroemx	JAVA	15th June	SHAI	2nd half June

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London	£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£50. " " £95.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45. " " £68.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St Albans	14th May	22nd June "
Empire	24th June	17th July "

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	25th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI, 28th May at 1 p.m.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES, 1st June at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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LOG BOOK.

Congestion of Cargo at Kobe and Elsewhere.

An official in the Communications Department is still staying here to compose the differences between the shipping companies and shippers regarding the supply of hold space. An officer of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce is reported by the Japan Times as saying that the settlement of the trouble is not so difficult as it was supposed to be. The question has been raised by shippers in Kobe and Osaka who have been troubled by the steady accumulation of cargo bound for Europe at ports on account of the shortage in tonnage available. At present accumulated cargo is estimated at 37,500 tons or so, according to the statement of shippers. If they and their shipping agents are agreed on rates of freight, however, this much cargo may easily be taken in during the next three months, for during that period regular liners of 20,000 tons or so may be at their disposal, and if rates be fair, auxiliary ships of a similar extent may also be secured for the shippers. In that case the Chamber of Commerce will assist the shippers and shipping agents in the adjustment of all minor troubles. According to shippers, however, the question is not of such a nature that it can be settled so easily, for, unless foreign shipping be induced by raising freight rates to the same as those ruling at China ports, or by granting bounties to those agents undertaking the transportation of the accumulated cargo, any addition to the tonnage now available is hopeless, as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has already extended its European fleet to the utmost limit. In any event the consensus of opinion among those interested in the trouble points to the further prolongation of the negotiations. The freight market here is troubled with another difficulty of a more important nature. Owners who chartered their boats at cheap rates before have recently proposed to nullify their contracts, paying whatever damages may be involved, the idea being to recharter their vessels at the higher rates now ruling. Of course, we are told, charterers can not object to such proposals legally, and therefore reluctantly accept the terms offered. Thus many charter parties are now involved in serious troubles. On the Bombay route the congestion of cargo has been relieved by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha undertaking to despatch the Kamakura Maru on May 20.

Tonnage Statistics.

The total number and tonnage of ocean steamers entered at Hankow during the quarter ended December 31, 1914, was 63 ships of 88,070 tons, being a decrease of 20 ships and 53,008 tons over the same quarter of the year before. The number of river steamers entered was 401 ships of 541,048 tons, being an increase of 28 ships and 50,198 tons over the same quarter of the year before. Of the total ocean steamers entered, no less than 61.6 per cent. were Japanese while British were only 22.6. French tonnage was 8.9 of the total and Chinese 3.4. In river tonnage, British shipping predominated, being 50.8 of the whole, while Japanese was 27.4 per cent. and Chinese third with 19.8 per cent.

Merely A Point of View.

Asserting that the service of James H. Creighton in the British army was considered sufficient punishment, counsel for the Committee of Seventy yesterday agreed in Quarter Sessions Court at Philadelphia, to the submission for verdicts of not guilty of indictments charging Creighton with false registration, illegal voting and perjury. Creighton, went to England after his arrest and enlisted, and is now supposed to be fighting in the trenches.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loon Sang	Sat., 22nd May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hangsang	Sun., 23rd May at d'light
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipsing	Sun., 23rd May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Tues., 25th May at d'light
HAIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Wed., 26th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 28th May at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 29th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Namsang	Sat., 3rd June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M.	29, May
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26, May
Via & T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C. Mexico M.	O. S. K.	31, May
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	E. of May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.	P. M. Co.	1, June
Boston & New York via Suez	B. L. L.	10, June
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via M'la & Japan & C.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	28, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changeha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	23, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	3, June
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	3, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	4, June
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	5, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports.	Salamis	B. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijitroem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijitap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeek	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

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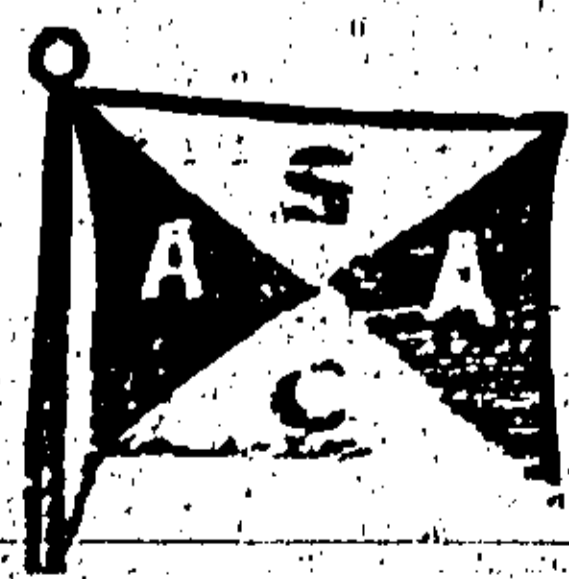
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AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, May 12, for Hongkong, via Manila. She is carrying the mails and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 26, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama & Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. s.s. WINGSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 24th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 13th July.

The s.s. DUNERA sailed from Calcutta on the 16th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 31st inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Drafer, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Blag, 12th inst.	Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—C. S.
S. N. Co.	
Sangala, Br. s.s. 3,094, Milne, 13th inst.	Gen.—C. S. N. Co.
Maj. 8th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Tambow, R.s. s.s. 2,517, L. Aleoff, 14th inst.	Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—
Order.	
Kwangle, Chi. s.s. 1,468, J. McArthur	14th inst.—Shanghai, 11th inst.
Gen.—C. S. N. Co.	
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,938, Speed, 15th inst.	Bangkok 6th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 15th inst.	Hongay, 12th inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.	
Dorwent, Br. s.s. 1,552, John Jenkins, 16th inst.	Saigon, 12th inst. Rice—
Chinese.	
Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th inst.	Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—
P. M. S. S. Co.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 17th inst.	Saigon, 13th inst. Rice—
Chinese.	
Shidzwoke Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Toza	wa, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Laomedon, Br. s.s. 4,258, H. W. M. Evans, 18th inst.	Shanghai, 14th inst. General—D. S. & Co.
Wakamatsu, M. s.s. 2,778, I. Mamabaka, 18th inst.	Wakamatsu, 12th inst. Gen.—M. B. C. Co.
Loongang, Br. s.s. 1,092, G. Geo. Leask, 18th inst.	Manila, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Rheus, Br. s.s. 4,294, James Inkster, 19th inst.	Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,292, Y. Yamamoto, 20th inst.	Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Chunyang, Br. s.s. 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 21st inst.	Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.
Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,625, T. Fumoto, 21st inst.	Dairen, Gen.—M. B. C. Co.
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,803, C. F. Seddon, 21st inst.	Singapore, Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Obidar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Vils Hgosth, 21st inst.	Holhow, 12th inst. Rice—T. & Co.
Singao, Br. s.s. 1,026, H. Trowbridge, 21st inst.	Holhow, 20th inst. General—B. & S.
Tean, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jr. Sidford, 21st inst.	Manila, 18th inst. General—B. & S.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL	Netherby Hall	16th June.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	60	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	60	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	60	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	60	10	10
WAI-KOET-SUI				
Cosmoopolita Dock	100	60	10	10
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

HOW GERMANY HAS TREATED BELGIUM.

BY DR. ARTHUR TACQUIN.

One of the Physicians-in-Ordinary to H.M. the King of the Belgians, Surgeon in the Red Cross Ambulance in the Royal Palace at Brussels.

The following appeared in the London Field of February 13.

"For 6 days and 7 nights together raged he in this wise making havoc of all, and driving the common people to take up their lodgings and showed themselves the while about the tombs and monuments of the dead. During this time, besides an infinite number of houses standing apart from others, the goodly edifices and buildings of the noble captains in old time, adorned still and beautified with the spoils of enemies, the stately temples also of the gods, vowed and dedicated by the ancient kings first, and afterwards in the Panic and the French war; burned all on a light fire: and in one word, whatsoever remained from old time worth the seeing and memorable was consumed. This fire beheld he daily out of Maccenas high tower: and taking joy (as he said himself) at the beautiful flame that it made, chanted the winning and destruction of Torie in that Musitian's habit wherein he was wont to sing upon the stage. And because he would not miss, but lay fast hold upon all the booty and pillage which possibly he could come by, even from thence also, having promised free leave to cast forth dead carcasses, and rid away the rammell of the ruins, looked what reliques remained of all their goods, and substance unburnt, he permitted not one to go unto it. Finally, not only by receiving, but also by extracting Contributions from all parts, he beggared well nigh the provinces and consumed the wealth of private persons."—From the "Life of Nero," by Suetonius translated by Philemon Holland.

I have personally satisfied myself as to the truth of the following facts, which are fairly typical of the mass of evidence I have collected:

A number of towns in Belgium have been systematically destroyed after having been pillaged.

Dinant is a typical case. This little town was unfortified and is an open place, but was defended in a sharp engagement by some French infantry. The German losses were heavy, and without any provocation from the inhabitants, but in a spirit of revenge, this is what was done: The inhabitants were turned out of their houses and huddled into the public square and into the churches and public buildings. Then one by one the houses were gone through, and all valuables removed and taken away in army transport waggons. When this had been done the town was set fire to in a number of places. When everything had been destroyed all the valid men were marched away, to be taken as prisoners of war to Germany. A number of the inhabitants, mostly old men, women, and children, were shot down in cold blood to terrify the rest. They were huddled together in the Public Square and machine guns were turned on them. In the public square alone more than eighty women, and fifty children were thus killed in cold blood. My photographs of the ruins of Dinant show how systematic was the destruction. By a curious accident the statue of Light escaped from harm. May that escape prove prophetic of a not too distant future. The town was carefully pillaged before it was burnt. Let me give you two specific instances of the state of mind the Germans

were in, and, mind you, it was all done under the eyes of their officers.

A Funeral Pyre.

A heap of dead bodies, in a terrible state, was piled up, and on the top of it the German officer placed a little child—alive, mind you—with its little legs wedged in by the corpses. Then they photographed the gruesome exhibit. The other case was an unhappy mother, who had fled to the street with her child in her arms. She was taken, and despite her supplications, her baby was killed before her eyes, and she was made to bury it for the amusement of the soldiers who surrounded her. Cases of outrage have been so common that no single village or town has escaped, in many cases the frantic woman or girl has been held down by the soldiers for the pleasure of their officers. Often the members of the victim's family, the husbands, the mothers, or the children, were tied hand and foot and made to witness the outrages inflicted on their loved ones. Another and very prevalent form of cruelty, of which I have personal and irrefragable testimony, is this: when the Germans are using their heavy siege guns, which are fired from a distance by electric contact, they have been in the habit of tying unfortunate civilians with ropes, etc., in close proximity to the gun, so that when the discharge takes place the concussion may break the ear drums of the victims. It is only a doctor who can realise the excruciating pain and refined barbarity of this "treatment." In one case, which I have myself authenticated, a poor Catholic priest was stripped naked and tied down, astride one of the heavy siege guns. He died from the awful shock caused by the terrible detonation.

German Civilians Help.

Now, I am not squeamish. I have been in the Belgian Congo and in Morocco. I know what savages are capable of. As a doctor I thought I knew what suffering the human frame can stand, but I have never seen militarism gone mad, nor know to what lengths the blood-lust and Sadism can carry a whole army. The worst feature of what has been done in Belgium is that it has nearly all been done deliberately and scientifically, and under the eyes of the high command. The soldiers are so disciplined that these outrages occur only when they are ordered, not for military reasons, but from a desire to strike terror into the hearts of the Belgian people. And to crush their spirit, or sometimes to gratify revenge, more often merely to satisfy the basest instincts of sexual savages. I have portraits of the men who ordered the systematic pillage and the burning of all the treasures of the University town of Louvain. After they had seen that their work was good they had themselves photographed in the Town Hall, which was used as their headquarters; and this photograph is here reproduced. Then you will see three German civilian tourists who had themselves photographed, revolvers in hand, by a Belgian photographer they never paid. In many cases the outrages committed by German civilians who have followed the wake of the armies have been as bad and as mad as those chargeable to the soldiers. But these latter were bad enough. During the bombardment of the outer

ring of the Antwerp forts—Belgian infantry made a sortie to try to prevent the Germans bringing up their heavy guns. Our men were repulsed, leaving 36 wounded on the field. Another sortie the next day was more successful, and they found our 36 wounded all dead, their skulls smashed in by the butts of the rifles of German regular soldiers. Photographs were taken and are in possession of the Belgian Headquarters staff.

The Reptile Press.

Shut off from the world in Brussels, closely watched by swarms of German spies, we were not able to realise what was happening in the country. We were deprived of the services of the post, telephones, the telegraph, and the railway, and what ever news came through, had been twisted and perverted by the papers who had bent their necks to the yoke of Prussian despotism. These infamous sheets never breathed a word of the atrocities committed outside the capital by the barbarous hordes. Hence my resolution to have a look round the country even at the risk of being shot, or, at the very least being sent to a German fortress.

A Personal Inspection.

"I wanted to see for myself. I wanted to gather information from the very mouths of the survivors, from those who saw—in short from witnesses who lived to tell the tale, for the barbarians had not killed every Belgian and there are still a few left to accuse them before the high court of justice and history. I wanted to see those widows and orphans. I wanted to talk with them on the scene of their misfortunes, on the ruins of their homes, and in the cellars where they have sought refuge, where they were still exposed to the bullets of the savages. Surrounded by smoking debris, I wanted to reconstruct in my mind, the maddening, the horrible, the tragic experiences which had fallen to the lot of those who lived to guide me around and to tell me: 'Here fell my father under the knife of the slaughterer: over there' is the cellar into which he had fled with my little brother in his arms.... On this spot my husband was killed by the savages....' Every corner of these ruined houses, whose blackened gables rise in a mute plaint to heaven, has witnessed a sombre drama. I have seen those children whose poor little bodies had formed a living rampart for the gallant battalions of the Kaiser. They showed me how they had marched, their arms lifted high over their heads, into the jaws of death, in front of the fearless German soldiers. But the French spared their young lives, ceasing fire and rather losing the battle than killing women and children. And the same heroic Teutons, who shielded themselves behind innocent victims like redskins on the warpath, were decorated with the iron cross. I have seen it swinging from their button holes, the miserable bit of iron with which the Emperor rewards the crimes of his barbarous soldiers.

Historic Photographs.

Eluding the strict vigilance of the German sentinels, I took photographs of those leafy forest places, those deserted villages of which nothing remains but pieces of bricks and stones reduced to ashes and twisted iron work. I have seen Pompeii and Herculaneum, but if two thousand years have passed since their destruction, both these towns are in a better state of preservation, than, for instance, Dinant a few weeks after the German armies had passed through it. Confronted with these scenes of destruction, terrible beyond human imagination, I go not to analyse what I felt, such as my mortification. A thousand thoughts came in my mind I strove in vain to imagine the frightful spectacle which the burning town must have offered.

The tremendous flames which made the whole valley flare up, reflected by the quiet waters of the river the deafening noise of tumbling brickwork, the crackling of burning roofs and beams, the cries of the inhabitants mad with terror, the shouts of the German barbarians, the bellowing of animals that could not escape, and, over all this pandemonium the sharp cracks of the rifles and machine guns, the bursting of incendiary bombs, and the deep booming of the cannon on the rocky heights. Nothing more tragic surely, than such a sight, which must have surpassed in horror the burying of those Roman towns by Vesuvius, and the destruction of St. Pierre de la Martinique by the eruption of Mont Pelee. These ruins are no longer corpses; they are the skeletons of towns and villages, and their photographs convey but a very poor idea of the tragic reality. Those scenes ought to have been perpetuated by the cinematograph, but the barbarians, conscious of the infamy of their deeds forbade strictly from the first moment the entering of the Belgian soil, threatening dire punishment, any photographs of the savage scenes they enacted. This constitutes an irreparable loss for the history of humanity and for civilisation, for these photographs would have been such an embodiment of the horrors of war that the mere mention of war would have made the nations of the future tremble.

Chaos and Ruins.

In order to enhance still more the sinister character of their work of devastation, in order to terrify still more the population, to indulge still more in their last of destruction and to massacre with greater ease the inhabitants, the Germans used for preference, the night, for setting fire to towns and villages. These tortures of destruction could be seen from afar, inspiring terror over a wide area, lighting up the path of the Teuton armies, preceded by the removal of their invincibility. In the fields near Dinant, the Prussian officers let the peasant women see the burning Dinant through their field glasses, and told them sneeringly, "This is beautiful, is it not? That's what Belgium has to pay for trying to stop us."

Following the trail of the German army across Belgium, marked throughout with ruins, with nameless horror, death, and destruction, the spectator is stricken with awe. Is it possible that a human agency could work so much destruction in so short a time? It seems as if we followed the path of a wandering comet, which, defying the laws of gravitation, passed too near the earth, annihilating everything in its way. We have an impression that it could not have been human beings who did all that, but the vandals have left only too clear traces of their character: They have not only destroyed, but looted and stolen, and the empty safes, raked out and turned upside down, mark where they passed. All this has been organised systematically, and scientifically. The following is a short sketch of the German procedure for destroying profitably and with little risk an open defenceless town.

Organised Murder.

A few mounted men enter the town; they proceed on the shortest way to the town hall, where they encounter the authorities. One of them speaks French, generally a waiter, a barber, or commercial traveller, who is thoroughly acquainted with the town, and sometimes even with the authorities, thanks to having lived on the spot, making a profitable combination of working and spying. He announces that the main body of the troops is about to arrive, assures the authorities of their perfectly pacific sentiments, and asks that the population should be informed by

the town crier that nobody would do any harm to them, and all that they had to do was to lodge the soldiers and supply them with food.

A little later motor cars arrive, amongst them vehicles with drawn blinds full of officers and armed soldiers. The officers go to the town hall, an armed guard is stationed at the door, the authorities are arrested and detained as hostages. Woe to them, they are made responsible for the good behaviour of their town; let but one civilian fire a shot and they will be shot. The officers proceed to appropriate the funds in hand at the town hall; they order the safes to be opened. Very soon the main body of troops arrives; they spread over the town. They rifle the tobacconist's shops, invade inns and taverns. All at once a few shots are heard; general uproar. Under the threat of being shot the inhabitants are ordered to leave their houses as quickly as ever possible. Soldiers, revolvers in hand, run from house to house shooting through the windows and the gratings of the cellars. They force everybody to come out into the open—women, children, aged people, invalids, sick people; no body is spared. Like animals, they are roughly put in droves and taken to the railway station, or whatever big building there may be. The are told that civilians have fired on soldiers, and that they are going to be shot in expiation. The unhappy innocent beings get mad with fear; nobody amongst them has fired a shot. They are all honourable citizens, including members of the best classes. At Louvain—surely the most tragic irony of fate—a member of the Hague Peace Conference found himself accused like the rest. The men are now separated from the women and children; most of them are led to the wall of execution, and a machine gun mows them down. The remainder are entrained in cattle trucks and taken to Germany, where they are accused of being evildoers of the worst description, and cruelly treated by all parts of the population.

Loot for Germany.

While the inhabitants are thus hunted down, and while some of them fly in all directions, the looting for their houses takes place systematically. Motor-vans, furniture-vans, and vehicles of all descriptions go from door to door, as if it was moving day. Everything of value, furniture, works of art, pianos, paintings, and goods of all descriptions, are taken away and despatched to Germany on the military railways. A striking illustration of this is given in a letter found on the body of a dead German officer. His wife says in this letter: "I have safely received the beautiful furniture you sent me, but I still want a grand for my drawing room...." If a house is looked a few strokes with an axe soon opens it. Thus you may see at Malines, and Louvain superbly carved doors of oak, the panels of which have been knocked in. Where it is impossible to get through the door the thieves enter by the windows. They smash the shop windows, throw the goods into the streets, and destroy everything they cannot take. They break the windows and the crockery, pour paraffin over the eatables, and let whole barrels full of beer run into the gutter if they have not got time to drink it; in short, they destroy everything for the sheer pleasure of destroying and causing harm. Redskins coming down on the farm of a squatter could not do better. Wine cellars receive a particularly great share of attention at the hands of the plundering thieves.

Scientific Burglary.

They have several methods of opening safes. The first of them is the simplest of all; it consists of holding a revolver under the nose of the proprietor. But this method is not always successful; in several banking establishments, for instance, the managers refused categorically, preferring to die. The oxyhydrolic lamp is employed for choice by the thieves; looks are thus out in a few moments, giving free access to the contents. Another method consists in burning the door open by means of a dynamite cartridge. They also use hammer and chisel. After to fly before the walls threatened the looting, fire is set to the houses, and for this part of the business the armies of the Kaiser have special companies called the "In- gendary Companies." These soldiers are pastmasters in the art of starting the conflagration of a house in a few moments. They are provided for this purpose with special bombs, which they throw through the windows into the rooms. They also carry small pastilles composed of picrate of potassium. Further more, they are armed with rifles that throw burning fuses. There is method in their way of working as the following will show. Certain soldiers armed with axes go from house to house, and make little holes in the doors, others follow and push a strip of celluloid through these holes; a third lot pour paraffin or petrol over it all, and last of all comes those who set fire to the celluloid. The whole house is very soon in flames; lamentable cries ring out from those who have taken refuge in the cellars and cannot escape. Others who have got away are thrown back into the flames with- out mercy. Thus soldiers have been seen throwing little children into the flames in the presence of their mothers, nearly demented with grief. And all that took place under the eyes of the officers who commanded their men to do such atrocious deeds.

There is nothing to show the sites of the private houses, shops, and hotels I used to know. I make my way, climbing over mountains of debris towards the charming country house of an old friend of mine, Dr. It is entirely in ruins; nothing remains but great pieces of wall, rising spectre-like from the banks of the Meuse. Luckily the proprietor has been able to fly before the walls threatened to crush him in their fall. Among the ruins I do not meet anybody but women and children in mourning, who walking about in a sad aimless fashion, like shades that have returned from the beyond; the entire male population has been shot or taken into German captivity. But German soldiers, happy and well satisfied with their work, come and go, armed to the teeth, as if they feared acts of revenge by the few miserable survivors who have entered again the houses spared accidentally. And—height of irony—sentinels with bayonets guard the ruined town. At each step women and children speak to me and tell me of the terrible scenes they have witnessed. "We have no longer a home, no longer a family; they have killed all our friends." The unhappy creatures lead me to the places of execution, where their fathers or their brothers have been shot; the walls against which they have been lined up still show the bloodstains and the traces of the bullets, which have smashed bricks and stone. People show me the traces of the projectiles in the gratings of the cellars through which the soldiers massacred, from the street, those inhabitants that had sought refuge in their basements. There was not a single spot in the town but has witnessed a bloody drama. A young man tells me, "They have knocked in the door of our house, my father gets killed in the hall, a bullet hits my mother in the chest; the madmen enter the kitchen, they butcher my grandfather in his easy chair, my grandmother sinks down in the corner with a smashed skull. I alone succeeded in escaping across the roofs." The widow of Desire Quoilion (who has been shot) leads me to her little house, which by a lucky chance has not been burnt down. Everything has been sacked. There are traces of bullets everywhere in the ceilings, the walls, and the doors; the mirror over the fireplace has been smashed, as well as the window panes. When the Germans enter a house it goes by itself that they fire rifle and revolver shots. In a small room on the first floor I see a big puddle of blood; somebody has been killed here, but why, will ever remain unknown, it is a mysterious tragedy, as the inhabitants of this house had known. I have found flattered German bullets in the walls.

Policy of "Frightfulness."

The pretext given for these misdeeds is always the same: German soldiers have been fired on by civilians. It has been proved at Louvain that it was the German soldiers themselves who killed each other; but nevertheless the innocent civilian population had to suffer terrible reprisals without any kind of preliminary investigation. In other cases soldiers of the Belgian and Allied armies had offered energetic resistance in certain towns and villages. For that the German troops took systematic revenge on the civilian population; but their secret purpose also to terrorise the inhabitants into impeding the military operations of the defending troops. Thus whenever they bombard an open town which contains hostile troops, the population flies, obstructing the roads. The confusion resulting from the precipitate flight of thousands of people who carry along with them whatever they can on all sorts of vehicles, greatly hinders the movements of troops with artillery and transports.

A closer study of German proceedings in Belgium soon leads to the discovery that all their atrocious deeds have been premeditated and planned a long time beforehand, that they are but parts of a Machievellian scheme, the one and only end of which is to crush their enemies. The soaking of Dinant is without a doubt the triumph of Prussian savagery. It would require a whole book to give its full history.

A Scene of Desolation.

Arriving from Namur through the charming valley of the Meuse, well known to the English tourist, I am thunder struck at the sight of the vast heap of ruins that spreads before my eyes. Is that all, then, that is left of the joyous town, where it was so good to take a rest in the summer time? Now she is dead an infinite sadness hangs over the ruins. What a disaster! I find it difficult to find my way among the streets strewn with the ruins of the burnt-out houses.

There is nothing to show the sites of the private houses, shops, and hotels I used to know. I make my way, climbing over mountains of debris towards the charming country house of an old friend of mine, Dr. It is entirely in ruins; nothing remains but great pieces of wall, rising spectre-like from the banks of the Meuse. Luckily the proprietor has been able to fly before the walls threatened to crush him in their fall. Among the ruins I do not meet anybody but women and children in mourning, who walking about in a sad aimless fashion, like shades that have returned from the beyond; the entire male population has been shot or taken into German captivity. But German soldiers, happy and well satisfied with their work, come and go, armed to the teeth, as if they feared acts of revenge by the few miserable survivors who have entered again the houses spared accidentally. And—height of irony—sentinels with bayonets guard the ruined town. At each step women and children speak to me and tell me of the terrible scenes they have witnessed. "We have no longer a home, no longer a family; they have killed all our friends." The unhappy creatures lead me to the places of execution, where their fathers or their brothers have been shot; the walls against which they have been lined up still show the bloodstains and the traces of the bullets, which have smashed bricks and stone. People show me the traces of the projectiles in the gratings of the cellars through which the soldiers massacred, from the street, those inhabitants that had sought refuge in their basements. There was not a single spot in the town but has witnessed a bloody drama. A young man tells me, "They have knocked in the door of our house, my father gets killed in the hall, a bullet hits my mother in the chest; the madmen enter the kitchen, they butcher my grandfather in his easy chair, my grandmother sinks down in the corner with a smashed skull. I alone succeeded in escaping across the roofs." The widow of Desire Quoilion (who has been shot) leads me to her little house, which by a lucky chance has not been burnt down. Everything has been sacked. There are traces of bullets everywhere in the ceilings, the walls, and the doors; the mirror over the fireplace has been smashed, as well as the window panes. When the Germans enter a house it goes by itself that they fire rifle and revolver shots. In a small room on the first floor I see a big puddle of blood; somebody has been killed here, but why, will ever remain unknown, it is a mysterious tragedy, as the inhabitants of this house had known. I have found flattered German bullets in the walls.

Barbarous Cruelty.

The following fact, chosen from among thousands of similar ones, may give an idea of the refinement of un-heard cruelty with which the Germans pursued their work of destruction. M. Poncelet, a factory proprietor, who had revived at Dinant the old craft of wrought-iron, well-known under the name of Dinanderie, was killed under particularly atrocious circumstances. Torn away from his home, he was dragged into the street in spite of the supplication of his wife and his numerous children, who cried out: "Have pity on our father; do not kill him; he is innocent." The unhappy man implored the officer in command to take him further away in order to spare his dear ones the spectacle of his execution. "No, no; here in front of your wife and your children!" was the answer given, and a shot laid him out in the street. Such is the character of the Prussian officers brought up according to the principles of "German Kultur."

(To be Continued.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

A meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company Limited, was held, at the Offices of the Company to-day at noon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presiding. Others present were, The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, S. H. Dodwell directors, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, A. Rojo, J. McCubbin, G. W. Sowell, A. H. M. da Silva, Leung Yeh Po, O. Baptista, L. E. Ozario, Leung Wing Sang, To So Ling shareholders, and F. Graham, Manager.

The Chairman said:—It is now past the hour for which this meeting has been called, and as there is a quorum present I will ask Mr. Graham to read the notice convening the meeting.

The notice convening the meeting having been read:

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts, with the auditor's certificate attached, having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The result of the year's working must, I think, be considered very satisfactory, as notwithstanding a reduction in charge for current since 1st May 1914 (say ten months), we are able to show an increase in net profit for the year of \$34,000.

This result has only been attained by an increased demand for current for lighting and power.

The reduction in the price of current for power to five cents, to restricted hour consumers, using it between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. the following day, has proved a success, the number of units used for power for the year ending February 28th 1915 being 171,928, as against 95,876 for the previous year, and the total horse power in motors connected to our mains on February 28th was 370 H. P. against 142 on February 28th last year, and this year we have already added another 110 H. P.

At the beginning of the war we lost a fair number of consumers, but in spite of that on February 28th 1915 we had 8533 consumers as against 5166 on February 28th last year.

The balance available for appropriation is \$413,375.03 and I trust you will approve of the directors' recommendation for dealing with same. The dividend is increased by 2 per cent. and ample allowance is made for depreciation of plant and buildings and adding substantially to Reserve.

We have not forgotten the staff and recommend a bonus of 10% on their salaries.

There is one item in the Accounts to which I must refer, bad debts \$10,048.32. This is an exceptionally large amount and is made up of numerous items, small Chinese consumers who only keep on for a few months and then skip without leaving any trace, also several large amounts in the Western end of the city, among Chinese hotels and restaurants. Every case is taken to keep these as low as possible and I trust we will not have a recurrence of this item to such an extent.

Last year I informed you that your directors were in negotiation for the purchase of a suitable site for a new station, and I am pleased to inform you that in September last we purchased from the Government an area of 125,000 square feet, with a water frontage of 250 feet at North Point. Theclamation work is going on and we trust the site will be ready for erecting the station, and laying down plant, in March or April 1916. I may here state that the question of a new site and new plans has been before your Directors ever since Mr. Graham's return

from leave in the spring of 1913, and plans were prepared then. Delay however, took place as we were unable to obtain a suitable site until last year. Immediately the site was settled on, Mr. Graham, proceeded to London and after going thoroughly into the question, with Messrs. Preece, Gardner and Snell, the well known consulting engineers, of the most up to date plan of laying out the station and most efficient machinery, returned with plans and tenders. These have been carefully considered by your directors, and tenders have been accepted for two 1,500 K.W. Steam Turbine Alternators, 3 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers and steelwork for the buildings, and also for bunkers and coal handling plant.

When considering the new station, the question of changing our system was also gone carefully into and it has been decided to alter from a single phase 75 cycles to three phase 50 cycles. When our present system was installed, the first named periodicity was a quite up to date one but with the advance of the times a lower periodicity and 3 phase system is found to be more economical and efficient generally. This change will cost a considerable sum nearly \$200,000, but we estimate that this will be made up by our being able to purchase plant, cables, etc., at lower prices than if we kept to the old system. The cost of same will not be a charge on capital expenditure, but can be met out of reserve, to which account you will see we are placing another \$70,000 this year. When all these additions and alterations are made, we will have an up to date station and system, which I think will compare more than favourably with any in the East. It will not be necessary this year to issue fresh capital as the bulk of the expenditure to be paid under these additions will not fall due until next year. I think I have covered the ground fairly well but if any shareholder desires to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability, after the adoption of the report and accounts has been duly proposed and seconded.

I beg to propose the report and accounts as presented be adopted. The Hon. Mr. Shellim:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen the directors are again to be congratulated on the very excellent report. We have had increased dividend, and the same liberal provision continues to be made for depreciation. This is a sound policy and must commend itself to the shareholders. I have very much pleasure in seconding the report and accounts.

The chairman:—The report and accounts have been duly proposed and seconded, they are open for discussion. No shareholder has any questions to put; the adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Shellim. Will those in favour of the same being passed kindly signify—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring directors.

Mr. McCubbin:—I beg to propose that Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. W. C. Bonnar be re-elected directors.

Mr. G. W. Sowell:—I have great pleasure in seconding the re-election of Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. W. C. Bonnar as directors.

The chairman:—Proposed by Mr. McCubbin and seconded by Mr. Sowell that Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. W. C. Bonnar be re-elected directors. Those in favour kindly signify—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of an auditor.

Mr. A. Rodger:—I beg to propose that Mr. C. Bernard Brown be elected auditor at a remuneration of \$400.

Mr. da Silva:—I beg to second that.

REMARKABLE MOTOR BOAT.

Messrs. Alexander Ross and Company's New Feature.

The first in the field as far as Hongkong is concerned, in the provision of a handy motor boat at a price to suit the purse of the majority of business and professional people in the Colony, is the firm of Messrs. Alexander Ross and Company. For quite a time they had been supplying the demand for portable motors, and they decided to make a boat that would be purchaseable by the most modest purse and this they have achieved.

Recently we had the opportunity of having a run in one of these new craft and our experience was that it was certainly a tax on the conception of the lay mind how such a wonderful little boat could be put on the market at the price of \$380. The sea was quite choppy and there was a strong current of a cross nature when the boat journeyed from Ah King's slipway to the Police Pier, Kowloon, in the useful time of ten minutes, riding the waves beautifully, and the vibration of the engine being astonishingly limited. The makers are prepared to give all the particulars one requires about these boats if a call at their offices is made. After all there is nothing like testing a thing personally, and instead of writing at length about the virtues of the boat, we strongly recommend sportsmen and others to give the purchase of one of these boats consideration and to call at Messrs. Alexander Ross and Company, where all information will be gladly given. For shooting excursions they are truly ideal.

The following are the dimensions and particulars we have obtained:

Specification of the Hull:—Length overall 16ft. Beam 4in. 6ft. Depth 2in. Carvel Built and painted with two coats of colour; Planking of 5/8in. China Fir. Three cornered Stern; Stem of Camphorwood; Sternpost of Hardwood; Keel of Hardwood; Timbers of Hardwood; Decked in fore and aft with Teak-wood; Cockpit to seat 5 or 6 persons; Brass Rudder fitted below Stern and invisible; Brass Steering Wheel; Brass fittings throughout; Grating aft; Flap-poles fore and aft; Cockpit covered with Canvas; Combining fore and aft; Mooring Rope and Boat Hook; Engine Bed of Hardwood; 34 gallon petrol tank; Exhaust pipe; Pump connections and wooden cover for engine. Powered with a 2 1/2 h.p. Caille Perfection Engine. Specification of the Engine:—Single Cylinder; Bore 3 1/2in. Stroke 3 1/2in. weight 140 lb. and. Crank Shaft 1 1/8in. Crank Pin 1 1/8in. Bearings 4 1/2in. long; Exhaust Pipe 1 1/4in. Water Intake 3/8in. Water Outlet 3/8in. R.P.M. 100 to 800, propeller shaft 3/4in. propeller 12in. 3 blade 18in. pitch Complete with Reversing Gear and Salt Water Outfit \$380 (Mex.)

The Indian Assault Case. The Indian from the Naval Yard, charged with assault and sent by the Bench to be dealt with by the Commendore, was sent back later. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wood sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

The chairman:—It has been proposed and seconded by Mr. da Silva that Mr. C. Bernard Brown be elected auditor at a remuneration of \$400. Those in favour kindly signify—against—carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready and can be had on application at the office on Tuesday.

EUROPEAN SKIPPER FINED.

Master of the Frithjof Charged with Breach of Regulations.

Before Commander C. W. Book with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant W. G. Caygill, charged Gens Chris Tensen, Master of s.s. Frithjof, with unlawfully leaving the harbour, with 83 passengers on board his vessel, without a licence from the Harbour Master, on the 21st inst. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$400.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

To be Consulted on the Terms.

Mr. Harcourt announced when the House of Commons met after the Easter recess, that the Dominions will be consulted, personally if possible, when the time for discussing peace terms comes, though the Premier has agreed to hold no Imperial Conference this year.

This important statement was made when Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, answered a request from Sir Gilbert Parker for further information as to the postponement of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Harcourt said that when war broke out the Government assumed that it would not be the wish of the parties to have the conference this May. In December, however, he learned privately that Mr. Fisher, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, was in favour of its meeting as usual. He (Mr. Harcourt) communicated this fact privately to the Prime Minister of all the other Dominions, and they unanimously agreed that the holding of a normal conference this year would be difficult, if not impossible. On learning this Mr. Fisher said he did not press the matter further, and in a private letter dated February 15 Mr. Fisher wrote to him:—

"I cheerfully fall in with the decision not to hold the Imperial Conference this year, though I have not been able to convince myself that the reasons given for postponement were sufficient. However, we have a policy for this trouble that gets over all difficulties. When the King's business will not fit in with our ideas we do not press them."

The Dominions Spirit. An admirable example of the spirit in which the Dominions deal with Imperial affairs during the war, commented Mr. Harcourt. In a few communications I have referred only to what I have carefully called the normal conference, by which I mean a full conference with all the paraphernalia of miscellaneous regulations, protracted sittings, short-hand reports, and resulting Blue Books. This is the sort of conference which we thought unsuited to present conditions. But in January, when intimating its postponement to the various Dominions, I telegraphed to each of the Governor-Generals:—

"Will you at the same time inform your Prime Minister that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to consult him most fully and, if possible, personally when the time arrives to discuss peace terms of peace." (Loud cheers.)

I need hardly add that His Majesty's Government intend to observe the spirit as well as the letter of this declaration, which I believe has given complete satisfaction to the Governor-Generals of the Dominions, and I have exceeded the ordinary limits of an answer to a question in order that the position as regards the Imperial Conference may be plain to the public as it is to those Governments.

HUNGHOM PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

Reported still at Large.

We were informed yesterday afternoon that while a party of three prisoners from the Hunghom Camp were in Hongkong for the purpose of visiting the dentist, one of their number, under pretence of going to the Hongkong Hotel lavatory, effected his escape. At a late hour last night it was stated that he was still at large.

The man in question, Anton Hauler, was convicted, some two years ago, of an attempted fraud on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He is an Austrian by birth.

Details gleaned of the affair show that the attempt to escape was certainly planned beforehand and not the outcome of a sudden chance. It appears that two men had appointments with Dr. Asger for dental attention, the arrangements having been made previously for the attendance of two men between three and four o'clock. To the dentist's surprise three men and a soldier escort appeared, the third man Anton Hauler having come without any prior notification from the authorities.

Hauler was kept waiting in the anti-chamber while the other two were taken into the operating room, the attendance of both being necessary as one of them could speak no English and the other was acting as interpreter. Hauler waited in the ante-room with the guard consisting of one man armed with a bayonet.

He apparently expressed a desire to go to the lavatory and was taken there by the soldier, who however, in order to keep an eye on the dentist's door as well as the place where Hauler was, had to take up a position at the right-angled junction of two passages, one leading from the dentist's room and the other to the lavatory. Later Dr. Asger was called by the soldier who explained that the prisoner had effected his escape. They went to the lavatory and found that it was unlocked, the prisoner having apparently stolen out, and made good his way to the stairway, which runs from top to bottom of the building in the north west corner overlooking the Praya.

We were officially informed this morning, that the police, on information received, arrested the prisoner on certain premises in Queen's Road Central, about two o'clock this morning.

CANTON SILK CIRCULAR.

The following is the weekly report compiled by Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co.:—

Stocks.—500 Bales. Market.—Silk.—The new season, 1915-16, commenced according to custom on the 1st instant. A very small stock was carried over. The enquiry for America has been quite active, 950 bales being settled in the past week. There has also been some buying for Europe, 350 bales for the period just mentioned. In the early part of the week under review the temperature fell suddenly and some damage was reported to have been caused to the 2nd Crop Silk Worms which were then beginning to come out. This caused spinners to be rather firmer in prices as the prospect of buying cocoons cheaper to replace sales seemed more remote.

Waste.—We append quotations with laying down cost at 4 m/Doc: Ex: St 1/10 1/2 Fra 2-41 and at 6 m/Doc: L/c: C 47.

MARKET REPORTS.

Flour Trade Stagnant.

The following is from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce fortnightly report:—

Rates of Freight from Hongkong, on the principal articles of Export to usual direct Continental ports:—

Silks 132/- per 40 cubic feet; Essential oil 105/6 per 40 cubic feet; Camphor 78/- per 40 cubic feet; Firecrackers 79/6 per 40 cubic feet; Blackwoodware, Bristles, Chinaware, 66/- per 40 cubic feet; Various Private Effects 66/- per 40 cubic feet; Preserves in casks or cases 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Tea 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Gall-nuts 59/6 per 40 cubic feet; Cassia 49/6 per 40 cubic feet; Waste silk 11/3 per cwt; Tin 39/6 Copper 33/- Ore 22/6 per 20 cwt; Ad valorem 1 1/2 per cent.

Rates to London:—A Shilling per Bill of Lading ton additional to the above rates is charged on cargo to London.

Cargo for Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Owing to difficulties in forwarding cargo to the above ports during the present hostilities, an extra charge of 7s/6d. per ton will be made, until further notice, on all cargo shipped to Antwerp, Amsterdam or Rotterdam with transshipment, such charge to be refunded to shippers if the steamer proceeds direct to either of these ports respectively.

Cargo for Genoa and Naples:—Additional rates of freight for Cargo Shipped with transshipment 20s/- plus 20 per cent.—24s.—The direct rate remains as per tariff.

The rates to all ports on cereals, viz.—Beans, Seeds, Ground and Pea nuts, are increased a further 20 per cent.

Note.—It has been decided that during the continuance of the present war, all freight must be prepaid.

Rates from Hongkong, Keelung, Amoy, Foochow, Manila, Taingtau, and Shanghai, to United States and Canadian Overland Common Points, and Pacific Coast Ports are Open and Competitive for the time being.

Optim. Bengal Market. Absence of fresh business is still the ruling feature and values are unaltered:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00. Benares, New \$9,000.00 Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market. Has continued extremely quiet and quotations are unchanged as follow:—New to 3 years drag, \$9,300.00. Older, \$9,400.00.

Flour Market Report. American Market:—Slightly declined for export grades, but trade for the Orient is still vigorous.

Local Market:—Country demand is nil and Coast markets are mostly over.

Stocks. Local prices are far below rep'ing cost and stocks are large.

Quotations:—Patents, M \$4.00/4.80 per bag; Out Offs, 3.20/3.30 per bag; Straight, 3.10/3.20 per bag.

The "Yellow Dragon."

We have received the May number of the Queen's College Yellow Dragon, which is quite up to its usual standard of excellence. A good frontispiece is made by a photograph of the scholarship winners for 1914 while reference is made to the fact that the donors of the scholarship to the Government are old Queen's College boys. Articles on "A Siamese Serpent," "Kowloon by Night" and "Tan Ha Te" have quite a charm of their own and the essay of Kong Yuk Tong on "Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains" is one which would do great credit to a writer much his senior in age.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Typhoon Provisions.

The following notices are published in the Government Gazette with reference to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong promulgated in Government Notification No. 286 of the August 3, 1914:—

If the examination vessels are withdrawn on account of bad weather river steamers arriving at the western entrance wishing to enter harbour should hoist the International Signal P.D. "Permission is urgently requested to enter harbour." This signal will be acknowledged by the examination battery at Stonecutters hoisting the international answering pendant. On the examination battery hoisting T.X.A. "Proceed into harbour" the incoming vessel may proceed west of Stonecutters and anchor north of the Island to the eastward of a line joining the west point of Stonecutters and the torpedo pier at Lai-chi-kok.

Vessels while anchored in the above mentioned position are to hold no communication with the shore.

On the weather moderating vessels are to proceed west of Stonecutters to the examination anchorage where they are to remain until they have been examined and passed into harbour in the usual manner.

Disobedience of any of the above regulations will render the offender liable to be fined on without warning.

Should the local typhoon signals be hoisted (either red or black) all vessels are to at once raise steam or make other preparations for shifting berth. Steamers are to shift to Kowloon Bay as soon as possible. All steam launches are to proceed to Chin Wan or Mong Kok Tsai Shelter. All native craft to proceed to either Mong Kok or Causeway Bay Shelter. Should the typhoon signals be hoisted by night all vessels may proceed to their respective shelters. When the signals are lowered all vessels may return to their respective berths by day. The channels to the South of Lantau are open to River Traffic and Junks.

The owners of launches and other small craft are informed that the entry of their vessels into the port will be greatly facilitated if they are each supplied with a set of International Code Flags.

Sent to Hospital.

A scavenger injured in a street fight has been sent to the hospital. Golf Competition at Fanling. Owing to the small number of entries, the 9-hole Golf Competition at Fanling on Monday had to be abandoned.

Three Fans Stolen.

Mrs. Toucher, Bellio's School reports that some person has stolen three electric fans valued at \$100 from the school.

Fire in Queen's Road.

A fire broke out at 10.50 last night at a dwelling-house, 250, Queen's Road Central, first floor. This floor was occupied by To Yik Oh. The second and ground floors were damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the damage has not yet been ascertained. The premises are not insured. The fire brigade were quickly on the scene and put out the fire after some hard work.

WANTED.

NURSE.—Officer's wife will provide passage to England for European nurse, in return for Services on voyage. One child. Apply M. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

THE LAW AND THE
PIRATE.

WHAT TO DO WITH SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

By His Honour Judge Parry.

The bigwigs and pundits who write learned letters to the newspapers about things in general and how to deal with them have been having a fine time of it over matters connected with the war. The latest controversy that has arisen is whether the German sailors who torpedo merchant vessels without warning ought or ought not to be treated as pirates.

One party roundly asserts that they are pirates, or as near there to as makes no matter, and that if they are caught they ought to be hanged at Execution Dock in the good old English fashion, or tied to a stake below high-water mark to await the incoming tide—which was the Scots method of making the punishment fit the crime.

At this Mr. Legality holds up his hands in horror and explains at learned length, with Latin tag borrowed from ancient Dutch jurists, that piracy is a very ancient and, as crimes go, aristocratic sort of crime and although to superficial observers these German rascals appear to act exactly like the pirates of our old story-books, scuttling ships and suffering innocent men and women, yet from a lawyer's point of view they are not really pirates and could not legally be punished as such.

What is a Pirate.

Piracy is robbery committed upon the sea, and a pirate is a sea-thief. He may or may not aid murder to his robbery, but that is not essential. Lord Coke well described the pirate as "an enemy of the human race." Therefore it has been said by learned judges that they are "brutes" and "beasts of prey," with whom neither faith nor oath is to be kept, and it is lawful for anyone that takes them, if they cannot with safety to themselves bring them under some government: to be tried, to put them to death.

The language used about the pirate seems peculiarly suitable to the German submarine that roves about the sea scuttling peaceful ships of other nations; but our lawyer friends remind us that the German naval officer is acting under orders, that what he does is an act of war, and that it is not done with any intention to commit robbery, and therefore, although it may soothe our feelings to call such fellows "brutes" and "beasts of prey" and "pirates," yet it is no good presenting an indictment against them at the next Assizes for piracy, because the Grand Jury would be instructed to omit the bill.

Captain Kidd.

And you will find much good legal sense about piracy in the old trials of two hundred years ago of Captain Kidd and Major Bonnet and other sea-rovers whose exploits are long forgotten.

Captain Kidd, whose name will always be handed down to infamy, was quite possibly an innocent man. He was sent out by the Earl of Ballmourt and others in the Adventure Galley to destroy French ships in the East as acts of war against our enemies, and also to put down piracy. He is said to have turned pirate himself, and was ultimately tried, convicted, and executed.

Kidd's defence was that the only ships he took were ships sailing under French protection, and these, as a licensed privateer, he was of course directed to destroy by his Government.

In those days a poor devil in the dock had no counsel, and Kidd had to make the best defence he could for himself. The main point he tried to make was that from the ships he had sunk he had taken French passes; these passes he handed to the Admiralty officials on his return, and he pleaded for them to be produced.

The importance of them to the unfortunate man was plainly put in the judge's summing-up. "Kidd," he tells the jury, "would have it that the ship was sailed with French passes. Now if it were so, as Captain Kidd says, it was a lawful prize and liable to confiscation; but if they

were goods of persons in amity with the King, and the ship was not navigated under French passes, it is very plain it was a piratical taking of them."

It is almost impossible to believe it, but although the Admiralty held these French passes they never produced them at the trial, and the man was convicted mainly because the judge and jury did not believe in their existence.

It is said that the Admiralty wanted to cover up the tracks of their privateering venture and let the memory of it die with Kidd, and that the passes were deliberately held back. This to me seems a depth of wickedness and ingratitude incredible even in Government officials.

Acts of War.

The importance of the case to us at the present day is that the Judges made it clear that if Captain Kidd had really taken French ships and destroyed them under his privateering commission that was no piracy, but if on the other hand they were not French ships then it clearly was piracy.

If a German officer proves that he is doing these piratical acts, for so truly they are, under a commission from his Sovereign, then according to our law he cannot be indicted for piracy, for what he has done is an act of war. And when you have reached this conclusion Mr. Legality smiles blandly at you and tells you that there is nothing to be done with these ruffians except to treat them as ordinary prisoners of war.

Here, it seems to me, the lawyers have not carried their investigations far enough.

To prove that certain wickednesses are acts of war and not piracy does not necessarily mean that the wickedness is to go unpunished. A spy, for instance, is not guilty of any crime in the sense in which that term is used in the Law of Nations. He is obviously a far better human being than the soldier who murders women and children and burns houses in Belgium, or the sailor who torpedoes passenger boats from a submarine.

The spy is court-martialled and shot, and everyone is well content. Yet he could clearly plead that what he is doing is an act of war, and that he is commissioned to do it, by the highest sovereign authority.

There was no outcry in any country when we shot the spy Lody at the Tower, and in France and Germany shooting of spies has proceeded, and is proceeding regularly. Yet all these spies act as much under orders as do the captain and crew of a pirate submarine.

The Rights of Belligerents.

The authorities are well within their rights in putting aside submarine prisoners and not treating them as prisoners of war. To do otherwise would indeed be a kind of recognition of their crimes. Decent belligerents are out to kill their armed enemies, not to slaughter and ill-use persons who are unable to take part in the hostilities. The principle was at one time honoured by wide world recognition. Germany seeks to set up a new and lower standard of war. England must maintain, by example and by punishment of wrongdoers, the old standard. It is a well-known principle of the Law of Nations that a belligerent possesses the right to punish any persons who have violated the laws of war. The officers of German submarines are clearly within this category.

Let us assume for a moment that we find a German, acting under orders, poisoning wells or endeavouring to assassinate some of our generals or rulers, or actually maltreating women and children. It is to be said that because these things are done under orders, and called acts of war, that we cannot punish the evildoers of them?

That is a misunderstanding of the laws of war, wherein it is clearly laid down that a belligerent may prescribe by code what punishment such wrongdoers should receive, and if there be no code the court-martial shall decide what is a fitting penalty for the abuser of the laws and usages of war.

A German Precedent.

Certainly Germany could raise no voice in the Court of Nations against the just punishment of her submarine officers. She has

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

May	1	...	Tons	342
"	2	...	"	379
"	3	...	"	324
"	4	...	"	369
"	5	...	"	330
"	6	...	"	389
"	7	...	"	382
"	8	...	"	357
"	9	...	"	350
"	10	...	"	419
"	11	...	"	360
"	12	...	"	332
"	13	...	"	327
"	14	...	"	338
"	15	...	"	311
"	16	...	"	316
"	17	...	"	373
"	18	...	"	320
"	19	...	"	346
"	20	...	"	334
"	21	...	"	414

Total to 20th inst. 7,394

Daily average 352.09

always asserted the right of a nation to punish individuals who act irregularly and not in accordance with the usages of war.

In 1870 bodies of troops called Franco-Tireurs were formed in France. They were without a military officer at their head, and they wore by way of uniform a blue blouse and a badge. The Germans issued a proclamation refusing to recognise them as combatants, and threatening them with penalties of death or penal servitude. The Franco-Tireurs were certainly acting under the authority of the State, and at that time the question of what sort of distinctive uniform a belligerent could wear was a very open one. The Germans, however, chose to say that the Franco-Tireurs were abusing the usages of war, and proclaimed their intention of killing them.

What is good enough for Franco-Tireurs in 1870 ought to be good enough for naval officers who go scuttling and murdering in 1915. I do not suggest that any precedent is wanted for right action on our part, but it soothes some people to hear when they are about to do an act of justice that they are not going to do anything very new and original.

Obedience.

A great cry is made about the necessity of the naval officer to yield implicit obedience to his chief. Discipline must be maintained, and therefore, say some, you cannot punish these officers for doing what they are told to do.

In this, as in all other things, there must be limitations. We use the phrase "an officer and a gentleman," which implies that there are some acts which you cannot ask an officer to do. Murder and rape—speaking generally—I should assert to be acts which an English officer would refuse to commit even at the bidding of the most distinguished commander. May we not claim a similar independence for the officers of the German Navy?

An English officer would have no difficulty in giving the right answer to orders to commit crime. After the battle of Colloiden the "Butcher," Cumberland, riding over the field, came across a wounded Highlander. "Are you for the King or Prince?" asked the Butcher.

"For the Prince," said the wounded man.

Turning to Wolfe, Cumberland called out, "Shoot him!"

"My commission is at your Grace's service," replied Wolfe, "but I will not shoot a man in cold blood."

The anecdote is the more instructive when you remember that James Wolfe was born at Westerham—a few miles from where I am writing—and was a man of Kent, English to the backbone. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, on the other hand, was a grandson of the Marquis of Brandenburg-Anspach.

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? Then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil."

FEWER PAUPERS.

Causes of Decrease.

It is satisfactory to know that London has passed through the winter months without adding to the anxieties of the moment the necessity of relieving a great amount of destitution through the Poor Law. The war, in fact, has enabled many thousands of people belonging to the classes from which pauperism is mainly recruited to dispense with this kind of relief, has even put them in possession of funds more than sufficient to meet their needs. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the pauper population of London, has continued to decrease during the past three months.

At the end of last year, London, and, indeed, the whole country, had largely recovered from the effects of the dislocation of industry caused by the outbreak of war, and the revival of industrial activity had improved the condition of the poorer classes. The London Guardians, when the present year opened, were providing for 100,353 paupers, of whom 70,491 were in the workhouses and 29,858 were receiving relief outside. This was a decrease of 2,578 on the total for the corresponding period of 1914, and represented a rate of 22.2 paupers per 1,000 of the population, as against 23.4. It should be said, however, that the reduction took place entirely in the workhouse population. There was a slight rise in the outdoor relief, which indicated that certain industries were still suffering from want of employment. A month later the general conditions had improved still further, and at the first week of February the pauper figures were lower by 4,801. Both classes shared in the reduction. March opened with a decrease of 5,428, and in every week of that month a lower pauperism was recorded.

The latest return shows that 98,338 persons were receiving relief on Saturday, April 3—67,290 in the workhouses, and 29,548 outside. This total is lower by 8,378 than that for the first week of April, 1914. The rate of pauperism per 1,000 of the population was 21.4, as against 22.8. The reduction in the workhouse population was 5,489, and in the number of outdoor paupers 889. Every union in London recorded lower figures, except St. Pancras, where there was a rise of 149, most of which related to outdoor relief. The vagrant class is gradually disappearing. On the night of Friday, April 2, only 151 sought relief in the casual wards.

These are remarkable figures in the present circumstances. The total number of paupers relieved on April 3 is lower than that for the corresponding period of any year since 1893, and there are only 10 years with smaller records in the table dating back to 1874. In every year of the century indoor pauperism has been higher, and the amount of outdoor relief is the lowest on record. The ratio of pauperism per 1,000 inhabitants has never before been down to 21.4 at this period of the year.

It is to be feared, however, that these figures do not represent the actual state of things. While it is true that legal relief, as administered under the Poor Law, is decreasing, it is not to be said that this is due to the operation of improved economic conditions or to the decrease of destitution. The fact is, a great deal of relief is being given outside the Poor Law to people on the pauper level. Apart from the distribution of money, such as Old Age Pensions, under recent Acts of Parliament, large numbers of people are being saved from pauperism by the aid of other funds. The working classes are benefitting largely in various industries from war contracts; thousands of families are being supported by the Government while the men are on war service, and actual distress is being relieved by public war funds. Huge centres of relief have thus been formed away from the Poor Law, and these have had a great effect upon pauper statistics. It is well to bear these facts in mind in considering the causes of the decrease of pauperism. Destitution is none the less destitution because it is relieved by money not administered by Boards of Guardians, as we revert to normal conditions.

IN A WOMEN'S LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Work and Workers of Every Kind.

The most interesting of the women's Labour Exchanges is that at Great Marlborough-street, where women and "juvies" only are registered, and the daily visitors include almost every type of woman, from the chattering chatterbox to the B.Sc. looking for a school post.

This Labour exchange is, above all things, the great clearing-house for women's employment in the West-end, and the labour of various grades is sorted out with infinite tact, so that it shall not meet on the stairs or wait in the same waiting-room.

On the ground-floor at the Great Marlborough-street Exchange, where the shop assistants, clerks, dressmakers, milliners, teachers, social workers, and "superior" workers register, the steady flow of women begins at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continues until about 11; after that a desultory trickle comes in and out. Dressmakers and milliners' assistants were the first comers yesterday morning. There was a tremendous demand for both, and the assistants, taking each girl in turn, inquired where she had registered (all the Exchanges are in constant communication notifying each other of vacancies the moment they occur) what she had done before, her wages, and what she desired. The rapidity with which the worker's capabilities are summed up and she is put in touch with a suitable employer is a continual marvel to the unsophisticated listener. The result is seen when the shower of green introduction cards, with-out which a worker is not seen by the employer, begins to pour back with the note that the vacancy has been filled. All the time the telephone keeps going asking for workers to be sent immediately or complimenting the Exchange on the workers sent.

The bell rings, "Can you send us 25 motor-drivers and women porters to replace men going to the front? Driving light van and delivering parcels." The call is from a big West-end firm. The card index is looked up. This is something for the war-service women. There is a lady chauffeur in a "private" job who is willing to give it up to take a man's place and who can do running repairs. She is the first chosen; there are many society women willing to drive vans, but the "industrial" women who have been working since first. Another ring—"Wanted a woman to drive a pair of horses and wear livery, to replace coachman going to the front. Groom kept." The subscriber holds on; the register is looked up; a woman used to horses who has never done paid work before but will "do anything" is found.

Lift-Women Engaged.

The girls come and go; things grow quiet. The clerk has been waiting for the telephone to be free. She rings a Mayfair number. "Hear you wanted two lift-men and couldn't get them. Will you take two lift-women instead? You will? What wages? Same as you have been giving the men? Good. Will send you two along presently. Good. Appointments suitable for uniform. Thank you." The clerk is glowing with pride; the women are her proteges. She is delighted when they get good jobs and new jobs. She cannot insist on the wages being good, but sometimes her voice of pained surprise on the telephone when some small sum is suggested has the effect of moral suasion.

On the first floor are the coat-hands and machinists. They are in great request; the tailors and their heads have a little turned-over all the money they can make on making. An upholsteress comes in; clean, neat, capable, with considerable experience and used to a power machine for making embroidery. The index is turned up; she gets a green card and goes off. A girl wants a job as sweedipper, another as chocolate packer; quickly their wants are seen to.

The next floor has a character all its own. You would think

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Imposing Opening Ceremony.

The opening ceremony of the Far Eastern Championship Games on Saturday afternoon, last, at the Hongkew Park was unique in quite a number of ways. It marked, first of all, a new era in the athletic life of China, and demonstrated beyond all possible doubt that the Chinese youth of to-day can well hold his own in most branches of sport. The racing on Saturday afternoon was principally between representatives of China and the Philippine Islands, and the only final event run, the mile, was won in splendid fashion by Kuo, of Tientsin. The crowd of spectators was also unique, the several thousands present representing all walks of life. Chinese were, of course, in the superior numbers, but there were many foreigners present, and all took the greatest interest in the programme.

Unfortunately, the rain storm, which broke just after the parade had begun, marred the opening proceedings to a certain extent, and the following items were consequently not carried out under the best of conditions. However, the programme was adhered to as far as possible. The official parade of athletes was timed for 2.30, but long before that time the huge grandstand, capable of holding about 2,500 people, was full, and thousands more lined the fences round the track. The sight of nearly 400 athletes parading was an imposing one, and made a fitting start to what will undoubtedly prove to be a most successful and enjoyable week. The men who have entered for the track events headed the procession, followed by the various other teams, baseball, football, swimming, tennis, and girls' indoor baseball, the several hundred students from Nanyang College and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. school, and the Chinese Boy Scouts under District Scoutmaster Hertelet. The men marched across the ground and passed the saluting base, which was occupied by Mr. Yang Teheng, representing President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Cheung T. Wang, representing Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the President of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, and the committee and other officials. Mr. Chang Po-ling presented the athletes to the dignitaries on the stand, and after the speeches they broke up, and the games proceeded.—N. O. Daily News.

there was a mothers' meeting going on, but the group of highly respectable ladies taking part in it are charwomen and daily workers whom the kindly clerk has invited to remain in case of something turning up later, as they have not been suited early in the day. They all know each other, and their stream of family news sometimes calls for suppression. On the other side of the "counter" are the waitresses &c., and attendants for tea-shops.

On the next floor the indoor servants, staff maids, corridor maids, housemaids, and linen maids apply for work. On the fourth floor is the most interesting exchange of all. Here the "juvies" under 17 are seen. But the small boy is a rare visitor nowadays. Yesterday a tall, shy lad was an early comer. He only wanted a job for a month until his next birthday, when he would be taken in the Navy, and he went away with a choir of work in a warehouse as a boy porter to ride a parcels tricycle or as a lift-boy. A mother brought in her little girl, a pretty, shy child. She had gone to a place the day before and found she would have to go out for the dinner hour. "Her father doesn't like her walking about," the mother explained, and a place was found in the index that seemed like Pandora's box, where she could "hot up" food she brought from home and have the use of a staff room in the dinner hour. A tall girl was sent to a firm that wanted a girl in livery to open the door for customers to replace a boy who had enlisted, at the same

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—

It is notified that Prizes have been given for the following results at the Musketry Meeting:—

Championship by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C.

Championship Runner-up by Mr. G. Hastings.

Inter-Platoon 3-men Team Shoot by Mr. Eldon Potter.

Best Shot in Chinese Company by Mr. J. M. Wong.

Best Shot in Class A, Chinese Company by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin.

Best Shot in Class B, Chinese Company, by Mr. F. O. Mow Fung.

Best Shot in Class A, Portuguese Company, by Mr. Leo d'Almada.

Best Shot in Class A, Indian Company, by Mr. F. O. Jenkin.

Members of all ranks are warned that the musketry practice arranged for these two days is a part of the course, which every member is bound to fit under the Police Reserve Ordinance, and that leave of absence must be obtained, and must be applied for only in special circumstances.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—Whit Sunday, 23rd May, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Cooke; Crotch. Cooke. Te Deum; Oakley in F. Jubilate; Ouseley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns: 207, 157, 154, N.B.—Psalm 48, verses 1, 6, 8, 13 in unison. Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 32, 33 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Festal. Psalms: Old Melody (20th evening) Travers, Cooke. Magnificat: Stainer (29th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 215, 155, 209, 156. N.B.—Psalm 104, verses 1, 7, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31, 35 in unison. Psalm 145, verses 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 21 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Whit Sunday, 23rd May 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Festal. Venite: Whit Sunday Goodson. Psalms: Special as Set. Benedicite: Alternative Chants, third Set. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 258-595 (2nd tune) 261. Kyrie: Varley Roberts. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 255. Responses: Festal. Psalms: Oakley last verse (35) 2nd half 1st Chant and Cook. Magnificat: Barnby in F. 29th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Rimbault in E. 16th Morning. Hymns: 295 (1st tune) 595. (2nd tune) 261. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Psalm 100. Hymns 544, 133, 150. Anthem: "O for a closer walk with God." Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Subject:—Babel and Pentecost. Evening 6. Preacher: Rev. F. Robinson.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion: 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.5 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening; Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Diocesan.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

THE CAILLE

PORTABLE BOAT MOTOR.

OWN ONE AND MAKE YOUR OWN BATHING PARTY.

STOCKED BY ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
IN TWO SIZES:--

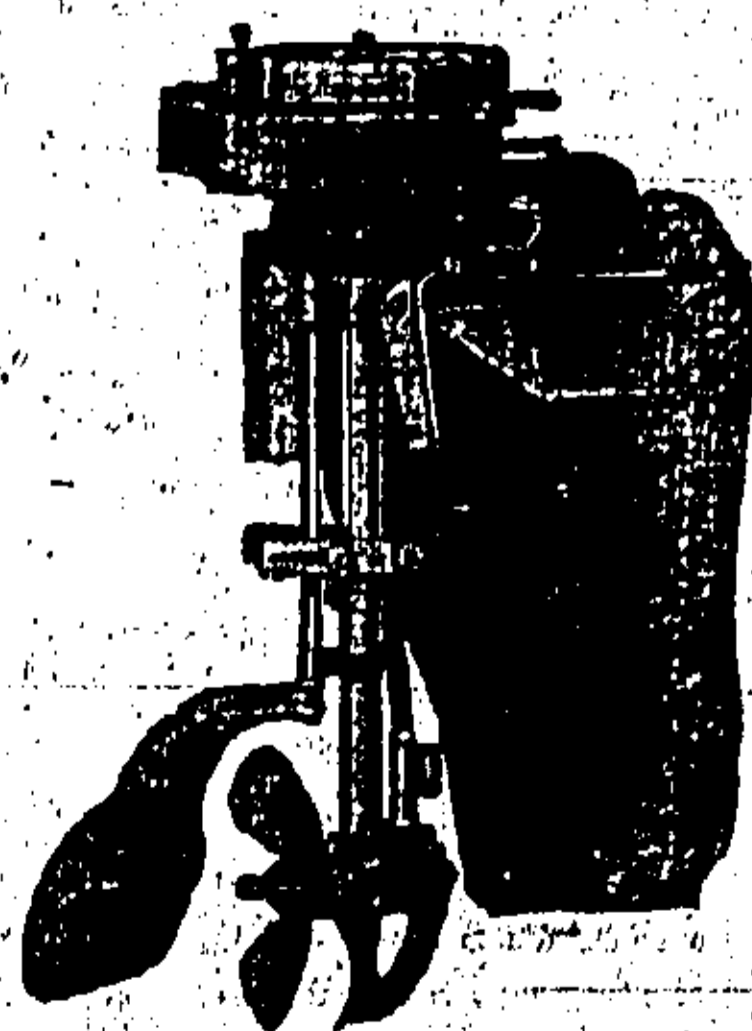
2-3 HORSE POWER SUITABLE FOR BOATS UP TO 16 FEET.

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STOCKS JUST ARRIVED EMBODY ALL THE LATEST
IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING HIGH TENSION MAGNETO,
SILENT EXHAUST, ETC.

CALL AND WE WILL DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE
WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY OF THESE MOTORS.

THROW AWAY YOUR OARS



AND BUY A "CAILLE"

The "CAILLE" folding rudder gives you perfect control over your boat even after the motor is shut off—a great advantage, which is lacking in motors steered by the propeller.

You hang it over the stern, tighten two thumb-screws, and your Motor-Row-Boat is ready. We have facilities for supplying suitable dinghies for motoring or sailing. 'Phone up 27.

THUS FOR A WONDERFULLY MODERATE PRICE YOU CAN RUN YOUR OWN MOTOR BOAT. HAVE YOU YOURS ?

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$790 b.	150,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	790	790	{£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. div.	260 b. x	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1,170 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	{Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	860 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	860	855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$131 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	131	130	{£9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$385 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Feb.	368 April	385	385	{£27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4.90	4.90	{£1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$48 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	48	45	{£3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	{Final of 40 cts. making 60 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$99 sa. s.	{60,000 £5 } all			79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	93 1/2	{Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$93/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/-	93/-	{Interim of 1 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$59 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	36	{£1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$117 n.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	117	{£3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$29 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29 1/2	28 1/2	{£3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	33/6 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	33/6	{Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.50 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.60	3.60	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	{1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$71 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	69	{£3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'ea D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	{£3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51 s.	75,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51	51	{Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$83 s.	35,000	£100	all	119 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83	83	{Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 s.	13,000	£100	100			94	94	{Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	{£2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108 s.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	118	108	{£3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	{45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45 Jan.	4 Feb.	40	40	{£3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	£101	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	{Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$70 1/2 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70 1/2	70	{£2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	{£4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$155 s.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	155 b.	152 1/2	{Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$71 s.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	71	7	{50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$14 s.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	144 1/2	134	{Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$94 s.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	94	86	{Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$97 1/2 n.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	97 1/2	97 1/2	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	{85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4 s.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$10 s.	50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/4	8.00	{70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 s.	40,000	£1	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	{£1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.90	{50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$41 1/2 s.	6,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41 1/2	41 1/2	{£1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184 s.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	{Final of \$6 mak ng \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	{Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.15 b.	325,000	£5	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.20	5.15	{Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats	\$41 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	41	40	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 Dec.	10	10	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do. (New)	\$1 s.	50,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	{£1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	{None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	10			5	5	{None
Societes des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	{None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5 00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	{35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{£1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7.10 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7.10	7.10	{70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	22 Dec.	29 1/2	29 1/2	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MOON, MAY 21, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their weekly report state:—

A firm tone still prevails in our market and there has been a good inquiry for stocks of an investment nature, but shares of this description have been difficult to pick up and consequently no great volume of business has been transacted in them. Cotton shares have been an active market and values generally show a good improvement on last week's quotations, but at the close there was an easier feeling.

Bar Silver is quoted at 23.9/16 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/91 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved from \$787 1/2 to \$790 buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have sold at \$360 and are still in demand. North Chinas are quoted from the North at Tls. 170 and Yangtzes at \$225 ex. 73 both buyers. Unions have advanced to \$860 sales and sellers, buyers offering \$857 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at \$131 but sellers are disinclined to part except at an advance and the same remarks apply to Hongkong Fires which are wanted at \$385.

Shipping.—Douglas's continue to be in strong demand and shares have been placed at various rates from \$45 to \$48 closing firm at the latter figure. Sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam boats have taken place at \$23 and \$22 1/2 closing with buyers at the former figure and sellers at the latter. Indo-Chinas have sellers at \$49 and Shell Transports at \$48. China and Manilas are wanted at \$4.90. Star Ferries have jumped from \$36 to \$39 sales and a sellers, with only a few shares changing hands at intermediate rates.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced from \$60 to \$72 sales, closing with sellers at \$71. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are a firm market at the advanced rates of \$69. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 51 1/2, Shanghai Lands at Tls. 105 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 88 sellers.

Refineries.—China Sugars keep steady at \$117 and Luzons at \$29 after sales at \$291 and \$292. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$114. Kowloon Lands at \$40 and West Point at \$70 1/2. Central Estates are obtainable at \$100. Humphreys Estates at \$7 and Hongkong Lands at \$108.

Mining.—Raub has sellers at \$3.80. Tronoh has sellers at \$32/6 and Kailans at 33/- x. d. r. Langkats are a firm market with buyers at \$41.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have buyers at \$7 1/2 after sales. Ewo's have sellers at Tls. 15. Kung Yik has sellers at Tls. 15. Laou Kung Mow are quoted nominal at Tls. 89 and Shanghai Cottons are quoted nominal at Tls. 97 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneo at \$201, China Providents at \$8.25, Dairy Farms at \$34. Hongkong Electric at \$41, Hongkong Ropes at \$20 1/2, Union Waterboats at \$10 1/2, A. S. Watsons at \$7.10 and China Light and Powers at \$4. There are sellers of Cements at \$8 1/2, Electrics at \$4 1/2, China Light and Powers at \$4 1/2 and Hongkong Low Level Trams at \$5.20.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every 15 min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. every 15 min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every 15 min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. every 15 min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. every 15 min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. every 15 min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. every 15 min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. every 15 min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. every 15 min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. every 15 min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. every 15 min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. every 15 min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every 15 min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. every 15 min.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at midnight.
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BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 24th instant.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1915.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or asthma may be suffering from—whether it is a cold, influenza, nasal catarrh, or ordinary cough, you will find in this famous remedy restorative power that is simply unique.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	Nom.
T/T Demand	109 1/2
30 d/s	109 1/2
60 d/s	109 1/2
4 m/s	110
T/T Shanghai	78
Private 30 d/s sight	77 7/8
T/T Singapore	89 1/4
T/T India	136 1/2
Demand India	136 1/2
T/T Bombay	136 1/2
Demand Bombay	136 1/2
T/T Calcutta	136 1/2
Demand Calcutta	136 1/2
T/T Manila	89 1/4
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	43 1/2
Demand, New York	43 1/2
T/T Java	110 7/8

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	\$17 7/8
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BANKS

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60, Wall Street, New York.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung, Hankow, Harbin, Kailan, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

NOTICES

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

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BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

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FIRE, SEA, MOTOR CARS, SICKNESS.

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MAN LOONG.

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LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Postal Guide is now on sale at the General Post Office. Price 50 cents per copy.

Much inconvenience and delay in the delivery of correspondence is caused by residents who change their addresses, failing to notify the General Post Office. Residents arriving in or leaving the Colony, or changing their address in the Colony, are requested to notify the clerk at the Post Office, General Post Office, of the change of address at the earliest opportunity.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrone, Palau and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

Monday the 24th May being a Public Holiday the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. In the event of the arrival of American Mail the Post Office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The attention of the Public is directed to Para. 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:—

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

MAILS DUE.

America, Siberia, 24th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.

Straits—Per RHESEUS, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per KIRIN M., 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per OHIP-SHING, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HANGSANG, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday 26th inst.)

TO-MORROW

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui—Per KAIJO M., 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per LAERTIS, 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per DERWENT, 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 24th May.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHILDA, 24th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th May.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles, & U. Kingdom—Per NELLORE, 25th inst. 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KAITONG, 25th inst. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 25th inst. noon.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per JAPAN, 25th inst. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 25th inst. 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 25th inst. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 29th inst.)

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per KANAGAWA M., 25th inst. 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Amoy—Per ROSHU MARU, 26th inst. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1355, Geo. W. Eady, 21st May—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2358, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 16th inst. Gen.—N.Y. K.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 21st inst.—Haiphong, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. s.s. 739, H. Cornelissen, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 17th inst. Rice—A. R. Marty.

Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, Johnsen, 21st inst.—Batavia, 12th inst. Rice—T. & Co.

DEPARTED.

May 21.

Wimbledon for Canton

Frithroy for Bangkok

Tungshing for Swatow

Chiyuen for Canton

Itakushima Maru for Wakamatsu

Hopsang for Bangkok

Haloing for Foochow via Swatow

Kungping for Shanghai via Ningpo

Kutsang for Kobe

Monmouthshire for Shanghai & Japan

Soshu Maru for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 22.

Hue for Chinwantao

Taiyo Maru for Canton

Loongsang for Manila

Anhui for Canton

Chenan for Shanghai

Kirin Maru for Kobe via Moji

American for K. C. Wan via Macao

Tungshan for Chinwantao

Chipsing for Tientsin via Wei Hai Wei

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kaifong from Haiphong etc.—Messrs McNeill, Selenay.

Per s.s. Anhui from Shanghai—Capt. Plummer, Khaman, Kiro, Mackay, Fulton, Southmayd, Cassel.

Per s.s. Japan from Calcutta etc.—Messrs T. D. Cogswell, Mr. & Mrs. Cookson, Mr. & Mrs. Lim Hai-joh, Tan Hai-ngun.

Per s.s. Sigan from Hoihow etc.—Dr. H. Bryen, Rev. & Mrs. McIntosh.

Per s.s. Chidai from Hoihow—Mr. and Mrs. Post, Landan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Kitano Maru for Europe etc.—Mrs Davidson, Robson, W. A. Midcott, Mrs. Midcott, F. A. Detmore, Marston, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Bondfield, Mr. & Mrs. Kacz, Miss E. France, Miss D. Dodd, Mrs. & Miss Okuda, Master Okuda, Mrs. D. M. Arrindell, Mr. & Mrs. O. R. Fisher & Baby, Miss Nash, Master J. Fisher, E. Sakawa, M. Zeiman, Mrs. S. Eldridge, T. King, Capt. Bommer, Miss E. Jonkina, Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Roberts, J. Saxon, Daviso Carl, Capt. Wheeler, Heng-han, C. A. Jensen, F. A. Redmond, Y. Nagashima, T. T. Naalan, M. & Mrs. Knot, Goto, Shimizu, Miss Skipton, A. H. Skinner, W. H. Corane, Miss Corane, Miller, J. Cook, A. E. Sherrie, Paterson & Thomson.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per KORA, 26th inst. noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per KORA, 26th inst. noon.

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(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 29th inst.)

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.45—Pressure has increased quickly over Japan and the Bonins; it has decreased at all other stations, especially upon the China Coast.

The northern depression has passed into the Pacific and the anticyclone now covers Japan; the southern depression has become deeper and more extensive.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, squally, showery.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 21st May, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 30.07 41 95 se 6 r

Nemuro 6a 30.10 ne 0

Hakodate 30.11 0

Tokio 30.04 0

Kobe 30.01 0

Nagasaki 29.97 se 1

Kagima 29.98 nw 1

Oshima 29.93 se 1

Naha 29.87 se 1

Ishijima 29.84 se 4

Bonin Is. 29.95 ne 1

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MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

LONDON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles. Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt R.N.R. noon 25th May Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI. Malia Capt. C. G. Smith R.N.R. about 3rd June Freight & Passage

LONDON via Usual Ports of call. Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini noon 5th June Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKO. Karmala Capt. H. G. Evans R.N.R. about 6th June Freight & Passage

HAMA. Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915.